FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA RAILROAD CONFERENCE OPENS IN BUDAPEST

LD242008 Budapest MTI in English 1855 GMT 24 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 24 (MTI)--The railway-transport section of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is holding a session in Budapest between March 24 and 27. In attendance are deputy minister-led delegations from Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union as well as the representatives of the CMEA Secretariat and Yugoslavia.

The session was opened on Monday by Gyorgy Onozo, Hungarian deputy minister of transport and post.

SOCIALIST BLOC TU OFFICIALS MEET IN SOFIA

AU120927 Sofia BTA in English 0852 GMT 12 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 12 (BTA)--A session of the secretaries and chiefs of the "organizational" departments of the trade union centres of the socialist countries began here today. The session which will continue 2 days is attended by delegations of the trade unions in the USSR, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

At the opening Mr Georgi Evgeniev, deputy-chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian trade unions emphasized: "The purpose of this meeting is to make an account of the 2-year work, to analyze the positive and negative sides of our joint activity, to discuss the new problems and forms of our cooperation in order to obtain a greater efficiency in carrying through the bilateral and multilateral undertakings."

Mr Evgeniev pointed out that the analysis of the previous bilateral and multilateral meetings had shown that the experience exchanged had promoted the speeded-up solving of basic matters of the organizational and mass-scale activity.

BRIEFS

STANDARD ELECTRIC MOTORS--A new standardized series of electric motors will be gradually introduced in production in the coming few years in Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the CSSR and the USSR as well as in Yugoslavia. It is with this result that the 13th session of Work Group of the Interelectro Organization ended after 5-day deliberations in Dresden on 29 February. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1, 2 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

CEMA SESSION IN VARNA--A session of the CEMA Scientific-Technical Council on Light Metals began in Varna yesterday. Delegations of Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and the CSSR as well as of Yugoslavia are reviewing the cooperation among them and outlining the further tasks facing them. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

POLISH DELEGATE SPEAKS AT GENEVA TALKS

LD272237 Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz]

[Text] Geneva, 27 March, PAP--A successive plenary session of the disarmament committee was held today at the Geneva Palace of Nations with participation of 40 states. The session was chiefly devoted to discussing a proposal to work out a comprehensive disarmament programme for the coming years presented to the committee by the USSR, Poland and other socialist states in the course of previous sessions.

The document terms complete and universal disarmament the supreme goal to be carried out under strict international control. It says that steps taken in the field of curbing armaments and in disarmament must not prejudice the security interests of any of the sides concerned.

Poland's delegate Ambassador Bogumil Sujka told the committee that a comprehensive disarmament programme taking into consideration all aspects of the problem of the global and regional scale as well as on bi- and multi-lateral planes must define main lines of disarmament negotiations at the Geneva committee and other organizations. The disarmament programme as well as all other proposals for disarmament agreements must observe the principle of the sovereign equality of the sides, equality of the rights and duties of all states and not impair the security of any country. This requires the giving up of attempts at one-sided military advantages. The speaker stressed that disarmament programmes should also pay attention to ensuring the conditions of peace for all generations to come. Thus, it is indispensable to create appropriate political and psychological conditions, i.e. the infrastructure for peace. The declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace adopted on Poland's initiative is to serve this goal, Ambassador Sujka stressed.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES BRUSSELS MEETING ON EUROPEAN SECURITY

AU242008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 24 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Brussels, AGERPRES, 24 Mar--Romania's representative, Vasile Nicolcioiu, presented in the international Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe, whose proceedings took place in Brussels, Romania's outlook on the evolution of the international situation, the tendencies manifest internationally, the initiatives devoted to security, cooperation and peace in Europe and worldwide. He stressed the need for everything to be done in order to halt the dangerous course of tension, reject the tendencies of relapse to the cold war policy, to solve all conflicts and disputes by peaceful, negotiated means alone, so that the current international tension may not lead to the aggravation of the relations between the European states, and the actions devoted to European security may help resuming detente and improving the world political climate.

At the same time, the Romanian representative pointed to the need for a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting, called upon to actuate the enforcement of the Helsinki Final Act and to lead to the adoption of concrete measures to military disengagement and disarmament. The speaker highlighted also the role of the peoples, of the people's masses in ensuring the continuation of detente, the achievement of disarmament, nuclear first of all, in promoting a policy of international security, independence and peace.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS 27 MARCH MBFR TALKS

AU010856 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Mar 80 p 5 AU

["NATO Continues Its Deviationist Maneuvers in Vienna: No Readiness for Effective Disarmament Measures"]

[Text] Vienna (ADN report)--At the plenary session of the Vienna negotiations on Thursday, Ambassador de Vos, the Dutch representative, continued the attempts of the Western participating states to deflect attention from the basic issues of the negotiations. He again displayed a lack of readiness on the part of these states for a mutual and effective reduction in the armed forces and arms in central Europe. He strove instead to move so-called "accompanying measures" into the foreground.

A press spokesman of the socialist delegations states in this connection that this unconstructive approach is proof of the West's intention to accumulate more and more new difficulties instead of searching for mutually acceptable solutions to the main issues of the negotiations and to pursue efforts to achieve unilateral military advantages.

CPCZ DAILY COMMENTS ON CSCE MADRID MEETING

AU271447 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky commentary: "New Smokescreen?"]

[Text] The faster the date for the Madrid meeting of nations that signed the Final Act in Helsinki in 1973 approaches, the more frequently attacks on it are published in the Western press. Obviously, they are not overt; after all, the idea of European security has established such deep roots that even those Western politicians who are doing their best to worsen the international climate do not dare to renounce it. The attacks on the idea of European security and the Madrid meeting are often hidden behind some sort of "doubts" about whether the meeting makes any sense and whether it will yield results. The Madrid daily EL PAIS even claimed that the "Spanish Government is studying the possibility of postponing the planned meeting." That is not true. An official denial issued by the Spanish Foreign Ministry says: "Spain has not considered changing or postponing the meeting. Preparations are continuing normally and consultations with the participating countries have intensified lately..."

What, then, do the false assertions of the Western press serve? It is not difficult to guess. Those political circles in the United States and in other NATO countries that do not want the implementation of the Final Act are creating a smokescreen around their sinister plans.

The position of the socialist countries is unequivocal. It was on their initiative that the CSCE conference was held in Helsinki. They also gained the main credit for the fact that the Belgrade meeting ended with results supporting detente. The Madrid meeting, too, must be a positive contribution. Together with the conference on military detente in Europe--the two meetings complement each other--it could help to resolve a number of important issues connected with European security and cooperation. Therefore it is necessary now to actively prepare for both these important forums.

MILITARY SCHOOL CELEBRATES 35TH ANNIVERSARY

AU281458 [Editorial Report--AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1330 GMT on 28 March broadcasts an 8-minute recorded report of a ceremony held at the Scanderbeg military school in Tirana on the morning of 28 March on the occasion of its 35th anniversary. A reporter gives a brief description of the school and then interviews two members of the staff and a student, who speak about the school's past and present activities.

The reporter then states that Veli Llakaj, deputy minister of defense and chief of the general staff, reviewed a march of the school's officers and cadets. After that, the reporter goes on to say that Veli Llakaj read to those assembled a message of greetings addressed to the school by the Ministry of Defence. He ends by saying that a telegram was sent to the AWP Central Committee, and that the guests then visited the school and its museum.

BRIEFS

SECURITY BRANCH ANNIVERSARY--Various activities have taken place in Tirana District on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the State Security Branch. Veterans and cadres of the State Security Branch held talks and meetings in factories, military units and institutions. This afternoon, a thematic meeting was held at the officers' club of the Ministry of the Interior on the subject: "The State Security Branch--A Beloved Arm of the Party and People." The meeting was attended by veterans and cadres, relatives of martyrs, young people and other guests. Fecor Shehu, AWP Central Committee candidate member and other leading cadres of the Ministry of the Interior were also present. During the meeting, an artistic performance was given, slides were shown and a photographic exhibition was also opened. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Mar 80 AU]

GREEK AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION--On the occasion of Greece's national holiday, Konstandinos Politis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hellenic Republic to Albania, hosted a reception at the Dajti Hotel on 25 March. Attending were Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs; Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture; Nedin Hosha, minister of foreign trade; Telo Mezini, secretary of the People's Assembly Presidium; Nesip Ibrahimi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council; and other guests. Also attending were heads and other officials of diplomatic missions accredited to Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 25 Mar 80 AU]

SOCIALIST TRADE ANNIVERSARY MEETING--A meeting was held in Tirana on 27 March to mark the 35th anniversary of Albanian socialist trade. Attending were distinguished trade workers from throughout the country, veterans of the socialist trade branch and others. Also attending were Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy premier; Petro Dode, chairman of the State Planning Commission; Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Kristaq Dollaku, minister of light and food industry; Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana District party committee; members of the party Central Committee; and other comrades. Viktor Nushi, minister of trade, reviewed the 35-year record of our socialist trade, as an important deed of the party in the service of improving the people's welfare and building socialism. Qirjako Mihali also took the floor. He greeted the gathering on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and Enver Hoxha personally. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Mar 80 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NICARAGUAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

Joint Communique

AU311248 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Apparent text of joint Bulgarian-Nicaraguan communique on 22-27 March visit of Nicaraguan party-state delegation to Bulgaria]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, 22-27 March 1980, a delegation of the Government of National Reconstruction and of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) paid an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The following persons were members of the Nicaraguan delegation: Moises Hassan, member of the Executive Council of the Government of National Reconstruction; and members of the FSLN national leadership: Tomas Borge, minister of internal affairs; Henry Ruiz, minister of planning; and Humberto Ortega, minister of defense.

The delegation was received by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Nicaraguan guests laid a wreath at the Dimitrov Mausoleum and paid their respect at the coffin of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people and noted figure of the international communist and workers' movement. A meeting of the Bulgarian-Nicaraguan friendship took place in Sofia.

The Nicaraguan delegation visited Plovdiv and Varna, where it reviewed economic, historic and tourist sites and other sites and was briefed on the Bulgarian people's successes in various areas of the socioeconomic and cultural life. It was greeted warmly and cordially by the working people, who expressed their respect toward the Nicaraguan people and the Nicaraguan revolution's cause.

Bulgarian-Nicaraguan talks took place. On the Bulgarian side the talks were attended by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Andrey Lukanov BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Col Gen Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee member and Central Committee Military Administrative Department head [title as printed]; and Marcya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

On the Nicaraguan side the talks were attended by Moises Hassan, member of the Executive Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua; and the members of FSLN national leadership: Tomas Borge, minister of internal affairs; Henry Ruiz, minister of planning; and Humberto Ortega, minister of defense.

During the talks the delegation exchanged information on the tasks which the BCP and the FLSN and two countries' governments are solving at the present; and possibilities and ways of further developing bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural areas, and some important issues of the present international situation were reviewed.

The Nicaraguan guests were briefed on the implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the National Party Conference on the accelerated development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the stage of constructing the ripe socialist society and on its peace-loving foreign policy.

The Bulgarian side warmly greeted the victory achieved by the Nicaraguan people under the FLSN leadership over Somoza's dictatorial regime. This victory was the beginning of profound revolutionary transformations in the socioeconomic and political areas in the interest of the broad people's masses. [paragraph continues]

This victory also occupies a worthy place in the development of the national liberation movement and in the struggle of the peoples in Latin America and throughout the world for peace, democracy and social progress.

The international solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the Nicaraguan revolution, with the efforts of the Nicaraguan people for reconstructing the national economy and overcoming the destruction brought by Somoza's dictatorship and its foreign supporters was confirmed during the talks. The solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people for defending their revolutionary achievements, for democracy and social progress, freedom and independent development, and for conducting a policy of nonalinement and peaceful coexistence and cooperation with all countries throughout the world was also confirmed at the talks.

The Nicaraguan side greeted the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people under the BCP leadership in constructing the developed socialist society. It voiced a high evaluation of the peace-loving and constructive foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a policy aimed at creating an atmosphere of confidence, understanding and friendship in the Balkans and at strengthening peace and cooperation throughout the world.

The Nicaraguan delegation reported about the socioeconomic transformations in their country which aim at liquidating the remnants of Somoza's oppressive regime and securing conditions for constructing a new society free of exploitation as well as conducting a foreign policy which strives for strengthening world peace and security.

On behalf of the FSLN and the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, the delegation expressed deep gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian people for their active, selfless and consisting support for the Nicaraguan revolution.

The two sides expressed their readiness to expand their cultural relations as an important factor in the mutual acquaintanceship of the peoples of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Nicaragua. On the occasion of the forthcoming celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state, the Nicaraguan side expressed readiness to organise in Nicaragua a broad range of initiatives aimed at acquainting the Nicaraguan people with the profound contents of this noteworthy anniversary of the Bulgarian people.

The delegations expressed concern over the complications in the international situation in recent times as a result of the dangerous course of imperialism and reaction, a situation characterized by increasing the arms race and continuing the attempts of imperialism and reaction to interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Nicaragua noted that NATO's decision to produce and deploy in Western Europe new American medium-range nuclear missiles confronts the policy of decreasing tension and strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world. They stressed the necessity for completely implementing the Helsinki Conference's Final Act as a long-range program of action on the part of all states which participated in the conference, and expressed their hope that the Madrid meeting will take place successfully in a constructive atmosphere.

The delegations confirmed the joint determination of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Nicaragua to further and steadily struggle together with all progressive, anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces for strengthening and developing the process of detente, giving it a comprehensive and irreversible character and supplementing it with military detente. They condemned all manifestations of hegemonism in international relations and voiced their objection to the attempts of some states to impose supremacy over other states by utilizing military, political and economic pressure.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Nicaragua will make efforts for signing soon a treaty on the nonuse of violence in international relations.

The two sides expressed their support for the nonalined countries movement's struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and for strengthening the national independence of the peoples and the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. They stressed the significance of the 6th conference of the nonalined countries in Havana for the development of this struggle.

While reviewing the situation in the Middle East, the sides categorically condemned the Camp David agreements on a separate Israeli-Egyptian peace signed with active U.S. participation. It was stressed that a lasting and just solution of the Middle East crisis can be achieved only through the full withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, through implementing the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right of self-determination and of creating their own independent state, and guaranteeing the existence and security of all states in the region.

The two delegations condemned the intensive campaign in connection with the events in Afghanistan aimed against the interests of all peoples throughout the world who are marching along the road of progressive transformations.

Expressing their solidarity with the struggle of the Iranian people for political and economic independence, the two sides expressed their opposition to the attempts of imperialism to interfere in Iran's internal affairs.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Nicaragua are entirely on the side of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea who are conducting a just struggle for strengthening their independence and constructing a new society under conditions of peace and security. Expressing their concern over the intensification of tension in Southeast Asia, the two sides declared themselves against the policy of aggression, threats and provocations against the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The interference of imperialism in the African Continent and in the internal affairs of the African states aimed at hindering their progressive and independent development was condemned.

The two sides expressed their support for the just struggle of the Namibian people, as well as for the just struggle of the native population of the South African Republic, and greeted the victory of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front in the recent elections.

During their talks, the delegations stressed the growing importance of the struggle in Latin America against imperialism and the other reactionary forces and against their policy of interference in the internal affairs of the Latin American states; and for liquidating the dictatorial and fascist regimes, for expanding democratic liberties, for a better and just social order and for independence, progress and social progress. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Nicaragua confirmed their unreserved solidarity and support for the Latin American peoples and the people of Chile, expressing confidence in the triumph of their just cause.

The two sides condemned the murder of Archbishop Arnulfo Romero and all attempts at interfering in the small republic of El Salvador.

The two delegations consider that the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and relinquishing the use and threat of use of force must be consolidated in the relations among Latin American countries in a permanent manner. They declared their support for removing the colonial possessions in the Western hemisphere.

During their talks, the delegation unanimously noted that after the historic victory of the Nicaraguan people after 19 July 1979, favorable possibilities were revealed for developing cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Nicaragua on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs.

The trends of the practical implementation of the relations between the BCP and the FSLN and between the two countries' governments in economic, cultural and other areas were agreed upon. The delegations signed a plan on cooperation between the BCP and the FSLN, a trade agreement, an agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation, a protocol on the economic cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Nicaragua, an agreement on cooperation in the area of agriculture, food industry and utilization of water resources between the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, a veterinary-sanitary convention, an agreement on cooperation between the ministries of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Nicaragua, an agreement and plan on cultural and scientific cooperation between the ministries of justice of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Nicaragua.

The two sides stressed their mutual conviction that the visit of the delegation of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN of the Republic of Nicaragua is an important contribution to the further ascending development of the two countries' friendly relations.

The Nicaraguan delegation expressed cordial gratitude for the warm hospitality shown to it in Bulgaria. It invited a Bulgarian party-state delegation to visit Nicaragua at a convenient time. The invitation was received with gratitude.

Sofia, 26 March 1980.

Lilov Dinner Speech

AU271046 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 27 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 27 (BTA)--The results of Bulgaro-Nicaraguan talks were highly assessed by Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP. "They will undoubtedly form a broad, sound and lasting basis for the active and all-round development of bilateral friendly relations", underlined Mr Lilov in his last night's speech delivered at the official dinner in honour of the delegation of the Government of National Reconstruction and the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

Stating Bulgaria's positions on the contemporary international situation, Mr Lilov stressed that Bulgaria utterly denounces and opposes the militarist hysteria in the foreign policy of imperialism.

"To put it short, if one faces the truth honestly and in earnest, one cannot fail to see that the ruling administration and the military industrial complex of the USA have embarked on a foreign polical course endangering peace and the nations. They say that the present policy of the American President is a matter of electioneering considerations. There is obviously certain truth in this. The essence, however, is in the striving to ensure the USA a global control through a change in the equilibrium of forces, in the striving for dictatorship and hegemony in international and interstate relations, in the efforts to strangle the impetus and bring the struggle of the progressive forces for social and national liberation, for peace and justice, to a halt", said Mr Lilov further.

Pointing out that by falsifying the truth about the Afghan developments the imperialists are trying to divert the attention from the aggressive change in their own political course, the Bulgarian party worker reminded: "Long before the events in Afghanistan took place, the USA has embarked on the course of increasing its military budgets, of launching the neutron bomb, of non-ratifying SALT-II, of the production and deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, of massing U.S. Armed Forces in the Gulf, and so forth," continued Mr Lilov.

He also pointed out that it was not after Afghanistan that the USA started to use actively the anti-Sovietism of the Beijing leaders, to form a military-political alliance with the Chinese leadership on a military basis and to play the Chinese card in the contemporary 'East-West' relations.

In conclusion Mr Lilov emphasized his confidence that such a policy cannot have either a lasting success, or a serious future. "It can, however, strike serious blows to detente, can lead to grave complications and crises in the international situation," added he.

Mr Moises Hassan, member of the leading council of the Government of National Reconstruction, also proposed a toast at the dinner.

He expressed satisfaction with the deepening of the friendly relations of Bulgaria and Nicaragua: "The Sandinista country won her victory quite recently. Now, when we are free, we must once again underline the role the socialist countries played in our struggle for freedom, their solidarity in such a difficult moment for us."

Commenting on Bulgaria's successes in her economic development, he said: "We perceive in this progress, in these successes the ideas, thoughts and deeds of the great George Dimitrov, who led his people along the road of peace, freedom and progress."

"We also see in these successes the cause of his worthy followers, who succeeded in translating the ideas and bequests of George Dimitrov in life. In 35 years a backward country has become a developed socialist state," Mr Hassan said further.

The member of the leading council of the Government of National Reconstruction spoke further of the present development of his country.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Borge Interview

AU311931 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Mar 80 pp 1, 6 AU

[Interview with Tomas Borge, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua executive leadership and minister of interior of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, by a RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board member during the visit ot the Nicaraguan party and government delegation to Bulgaria--date and place not given]

[Text] Tomas Borge, member of the Nicaraguan delegation which visited our country, is the only survivor among the founders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua. He fully conforms to the image we have created for ourselves of him, based on stories about his restless and exciting life. In our interview he presented himself as a businesslike and brisk man, who dislikes to repeat things he has already said. "The answer to part of your questions is contained in this pamphlet," he stated smiling at a reporter from the editorial board of the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO, who was standing there armed with his notebook and tape recorder. "Let us not waste time," Tomas Borge added. Despite his businesslike approach, Commander Borge began his interview with a joke, concealed behind a serious face: "It is much more exhausting to give interviews, than to wage a guerrilla war," he remarked. [paragraph continues]

He had started one of his very important speeches with the following statement: "I do not remember exactly what subject I was supposed to speak on, but I have the impression that some sort of academic lecture is expected of me. I prefer to make better use of our time and to dwell on very practical problems connected with the development of our revolutionary organization." This is also the subject of the first question we addressed to him:

Question: The basic factor for the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua was the unity of the people's antidictatorial and anti-imperialist forces. What is the importance of this factor today?

Answer: The unity of the revolutionary movement in our country was the most necessary, irreplaceable weapon. This is the essence of the contribution of the Nicaraguan liberation movement in the struggle on the Latin American Continent. We have always stated, and we repeat again, that we will try to conform to the requirements of historical conditions. Unity was the key to our victory. That unity has actually been preserved. However, it is a question not only of unity within the ranks of the revolutionary movement itself--our unity reveals opportunities to maintain wider alliances. For unity is not a simple fact of rallying people, it is an accomplishment. It must increase in geometrical progression, it must accumulate political strength, so that the unity of the Sandinist movement, which was the decisive factor of victory, will continue in the future to play a decisive role in the restoration of Nicaragua, as well as in intensifying the revolutionary process.

Today our country needs a revolutionary party of a new type, which has nothing in common with the rotten political organizations of the old regime. It should be a party unhindered by fear, opportunism or sectarianism, unaffected by anybody's personal ambitions. It should be a party which applies flexible tactics, but is irreconcilable toward injustice and exploitation, a party which should never yield to extremism. It is necessary for us to realize that we must overcome the limits of propaganda and achieve an ideological unity, that we must transform the spontaneous movement of the masses into a conscious movement.

Question: At the present stage of the Nicaraguan revolution the economic front is assuming great importance. Which are the most urgent economic problems?

Answer: The economic restoration plan is the answer we give to solving and settling the immediate social issues. We must build the foundations of economic development, we must increase the working people's real incomes, we must improve, at least to a certain extent, the people's living conditions. In this respect we are resolved to preserve and develop farms taking into consideration our country's needs. We are trying to avoid repeating the mistakes committed by revolutions in other Latin American countries. That applies, for example, to the agricultural sector--we will not scatter the already nationalized soil in order to distribute it among many individual owners. The struggle should by no means stop, the new revolutionary government must have a new state apparatus, and not one adapted from the past. It is necessary that revolutionary plans should be supported and backed by reliable guarantees.

Question: What are the conditions the United States is trying to impose on your country in connection with granting the promised assistance? How do the attempts of economic destabilization express themselves?

Answer: The very refusal to grant the loan has already revealed itself as an attempt at economic destabilization. Another such attempt is the striving of certain bourgeois representatives to deprive our enterprises of their capital. Certain extremist leftwing groups are trying to incite the workers class toward unrealistic demands. [paragraph continues]

The United States, for example, wanted part of the loan to be used for propaganda about the granting of the loan itself. Another absurd condition was that these 75 million [no currency indicated] should not be used in sectors where Cuban experts were assisting us. It actually cannot be called a series of conditions, but just a method of exerting concealed pressure. It suits the United States, generally speaking, on the one hand to noisily advertise its assistance, and on the other hand, not to grant the assistance at all. We, in turn, are not inclined to listen to any conditions whatsoever.

Question: Do you notice a foreign influence in the extremist leftwing groups, which are obstructing the building of a new Nicaragua?

Answer: There are groups called the "Simon Bolivar Brigades," which are under the command of Trotskyite elements from various Latin American countries. We have succeeded in expelling them from our country. We also suspect the interference of Maoist groups. The fact that similar small groups have even managed to issue a newspaper seems suspicious. Where do they get the money for it? We do not yet have all the necessary proof to unmask those responsible, but we have taken the necessary, very serious measures designed to stop such activities.

Question: Do you think that the United States has learned something from the events in Nicaragua?

Answer: The revolutionary struggle in Central America is in a new phase of upheaval. That is particularly eloquently demonstrated by events in El Salvador. Imperialism has certainly learned a little lesson--however, it does accept the lessons of history quite mechanically, as a rule. Everyone should be aware of the fact that we are able to win. No foreign interference whatsoever is capable of impeding the struggle of a people who are full of resolve. I ask myself why this very simple truth escapes the minds of so many well-trained scholars armed with computers.

Question: How would you describe the future prospects of Bulgarian-Nicaraguan relations?

Answer: Within half an hour we will close our negotiations and will sign documents. I do not wish to anticipate these facts as yet. However, I can state with full confidence that the future prospects are excellent--I am talking about relations between two genuinely fraternal countries. Bulgaria and Nicaragua do not dictate conditions to each other. They are truly inclined to cooperate, guided by the principles of equal rights and revolutionary fraternity.

MLADENOV LEAVES INDIA, CITES SUCCESSFUL VISIT

AU281412 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 29 Mar 80 AU

["Strengthening Bulgaro-Indian Ties"--BTA headline]

[Text] Delhi, March 28 (BTA correspondent)--Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, who paid an official visit to India at the invitation of his Indian counterpart, Mr Narasimha Rao, left Delhi today.

Before his departure Mr Mladenov said that the meetings proceeded in a friendly and constructive spirit, that during the talks it was stated that Bulgaro-Indian relations develop successfully. He also pointed out the common striving for enrichment of bilateral cooperation, for entering new spheres in the economic, scientific and technological contacts, for translation in life of the favourable possibilities for expansion of bilateral trade.

Mr Mladenov said that during the exchange of views on topical international problems the two sides stated that the positions of the two countries are identical or close. They voiced concern over the exacerbation of the international situation. They underlined unanimously that the policy of detente, disarmament, peaceful coexistence and cooperation of states with different social systems is an objective necessity and a wise alternative for mankind. They also stressed the firm determination of their peoples to protect the most valuable fortune of mankind--peace. "We believe that the policy of peace and detente will triumph in international relations because its roots go deep and it shows the nations the road to the future", concluded Mr Mladenov.

In reply Mr Rao stated: "I can say with satisfaction that we had very fruitful talks with the Bulgarian foreign minister. We analysed with understanding the positions of the two countries and outlined ways for the further development of bilateral relations.

"I am confident that this visit contributed to the further strengthening of the existing friendly relations between India and Bulgaria."

Papers Hail Talks' Results

AU291110 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 29 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA)--The ascending development of Bulgaro-Indian relations in all spheres of life, the spirit of mutual understanding--these are the key moments underlined today by the national press in connection with the recent official visit of the Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, in Delhi.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME editorializes that the two countries set an eloquent example of the establishment of fruitful ties, of the expansion of friendship and cooperation between two states of different social system on a reciprocally profitable basis and in the interest of world peace and detente. The paper attaches special importance to the talks of Mr Todor Zhivkov with Mrs Indira Gandhi and other Indian leaders for the trust and mutual respect achieved now in Bulgaro-Indian relations. Special emphasis is laid on the two countries' common striving for peace and progress of mankind, on the importance they attach to the Helsinki Final Act and to their active consolidation of the process of detente.

In its international weekly review NARODNA ARMIYA underlines India's recognition of Bulgaria's role in the process of European and world detente.

LAO VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU292050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 29 Mar 80 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Khamphai Boupha, state secretary for foreign affairs [title as heard] of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, arrived in Bulgaria today. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by Marin Yotov, deputy foreign minister, and by high-ranking officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Received by Premier

AU312014 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 31 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 31 (BTA)--Today Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers received the state secretary of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mr Kamphai Boupha. During the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the development of bilateral relations and international issues were reviewed.

Meeting With Stanishev

AU312211 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 31 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, received Kamphai Boupha, candidate member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and secretary of state of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], who is visiting our country. A cordial talk was held in a comradely atmosphere, during which the importance of the further development of cooperation and exchange of experience between the two fraternal parties and countries in building socialism on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was stressed.

Treaty Ratified

AU311947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 31 Mar 80 AU

[Text] The ratification documents on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] were exchanged in Sofia tonight. The treaty was signed on 4 October 1979 by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Kaysone Phomvihan. The ratification documents were signed by Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and by Kamphai Boupha, state secretary of foreign affairs of the LPDR.

KUBADINSKI HEADS DELEGATION TO ETHIOPIA

AU311136 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 31 Mar 80 AU

[Text] On 31 March a delegation led by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, departed for Ethiopia. Pencho Kubadinski is the chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Bulgarian-Ethiopian commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The delegation will take part in the commission's regular meeting from 2 to 4 April 1980.

BRIEFS

SFRY ELECTRICITY SYSTEM LINK--By charging the electricity facilities and applying the safety relay switch, the tests of the 110 kilovolt electric grid system linking the Bulgarian-SFRY electricity systems have begun. For almost a year Bulgarian specialists and workers have been building a 22-kilometer section of the new large system from Petrich to the border point at Zlatarevo. The technicians of the "safety switch and automation" team at the "electric power supply" subsection in Blagoevgrad have completed assembly work for installing a safety relay system at the "Sandanski" subsection. The automation of this line which opens up possibilities for parallel operations between the power systems of the two neighboring countries is already completed. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC TIES WITH WEST--Sofia, March 26 (BTA)--Today a meeting opened here on the problems of Bulgaria's commercial and economic cooperation with the advanced capitalist countries, organized by the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the International Chamber of Commerce. Some 15 Western countries are represented at the meeting--European states, the United States, Canada and Japan. The participants in the meeting were greeted by Mr Penko Penkov, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and by Mr Carl-Henrik Winqwist, secretary general of the International Chamber of Commerce. In the course of 3 days the foreign guests will hear reports in which the prospects for the development of the economy and the foreign trade of Bulgaria will be revealed, as well as the new trends in the country's investment policy, the economic, scientific and technological cooperation of Bulgaria with the advanced capitalist countries. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU]

CARTER MAKES 'BIG MISTAKE' ON LATEST IRANIAN CONTROVERSY

LD312055 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The following commentary, written by Frantisek Prachar, deals with the message President Carter recently sent to Tehran:

U.S. President Carter has made another U-turn--this time on the Iranian situation. As is known, until recently Carter has been overflowing with loudmouthed threats and gestures addressed to no one but the highest Iranian representatives. He has said more than once that the United States would not hesitate to even resort to arms in order to secure its interests in the Near East and Iran areas. However, 2 days ago the Swiss Embassy in Tehran handed the highest Iranian officials a message from the White House in which the U.S. President actually suddenly admitted the mistakes and faults committed by his country against Iran. In effect, he has indirectly apologized.

Let us pay attention to one thing: Carter blames all the steps taken by the U.S. Government, including the support given to the shah, on the international situation and purely humanitarian considerations, but such arguments will not wash. It is certainly quite unnecessary to recall that it was the United States who supported the despotic regime of the toppled shah, Pahlavi, and who supplied him not only with great amounts of arms but also with various advisers and experts.

Now we are witnessing a step, the desired effect of which is to depict U.S. policy--and not only that in Iran--in a totally different light. In other words, Carter is saying: True, we have committed certain mistakes. We might even--so to speak--be ashamed of them, but let this be kept only between us, between Tehran and Washington. Such was, no doubt, President Carter's intention when his administration asked the Swiss Government to deliver the message to Tehran.

However, as it has turned out, Carter had once again misjudged the situation, or rather, he interpreted it in the old way. It is simply a big mistake to think that it reflects the situation and mood in Iran to order naval vessels to the Persian Gulf while, on another level, sending a message to the Iranian Government suggesting negotiations. It is a mistake which once again illustrates not only the personality of President Carter but also the political line of the U.S. Government--and also therefore the substance of the society represented by the U.S. President.

As we already know, Carter was relying on possible contradictions in the developments in Iran. This was, in fact, admitted by a number of representatives of the U.S. mass media. There were even voices celebrating the victory of the present Iranian president, Bani-Sadr, as a step forward, a step in U.S. interests. This, of course, was wishful thinking. President Carter thus made another mistake. Naturally, the White House was quick to refute reports of the message. Allegedly, nothing has happened. Nothing that is being said about a Carter message in Tehran is true, despite the fact that the Swiss ambassador has confirmed the authenticity and identity of the message.

We are thus once again getting a graphical illustration of the personality of the highest political respresentative of the United States and also of the double-faced and treacherous nature of U.S. policy in the Near East. This, together with the present activity of the White House in international relations, leaves a visible dent both in Carter's personal image and in what he represents and preaches.

YOUTH DAILY: ROMERO MURDER MAY TOLL BELL FOR JUNTA

AU281148 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 26 Mar 80 p 5 AU

[Zdenek Fiala commentary: "Salvador: Archbishop Victim of Masked Gunmen"]

[Text] The political assassination that occurred Monday night in a chapel in the northwestern part of San Salvador exceeds the limits of everyday violence in this tiny, overpopulated country, which finds itself on the verge of civil war. Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, spokesman for the broadest popular strata and a man who was depicted as a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize, became the victim of masked gunmen.

To tell the truth, he could count on being killed. For several weeks now, day after day, leading representatives of the Salvadoran opposition have been disappearing or dying, hit by the assassin's bullet. Exactly 1 month before yesterday's assassination, Archbishop Romero said that he had received a threatening letter which said he would be assassinated soon.

It is worth paying closer attention to the time at which the hunt for the archbishop began. It began shortly after he sent the U.S. President, James Carter, a personal letter in which he condemned the American aid to the junta which "does not rule the country, because the political power is in the hands of ruthless soldiers." After the junta imposed strict censorship on the entire political journalism in the country, the archbishop's Sunday sermons were one of the few opportunities for the population to learn the truth about the situation in the country, a country--as he said--in which no one before has unleashed such terror as has the present junta, which originally seized power in order to eliminate dictatorship....

Dangerous for the junta, however, were Romero's specific appeals to soldiers not to obey orders to shoot at their fellow citizens. Dangerous also was the criticism of the current reforms, which resolve nothing but at the same time weaken the national bourgeoisie. It is no wonder that the Americans are ostentatiously supporting these reforms--the junta they are holding afloat in this way will be obligated to them, and it will be all the same to the junta that by its policy it only liquidates domestic competition for the supranational monopolies.

Thus the junta is loyally following in the footsteps of Somoza, the former neighboring dictator. He also succeeded in alienating practically all strata of society, including the entrepreneurial circles, and the signal for the decisive action against his ruthless government was the assassination of publisher Chamorro, the traditional opposition representative.

BANI-SADR FAILS TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN EAST, WEST

AU271553 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[First part of Zdenek Kropac article: "Crossroads of the Iranian Revolution: Reading Tehran's Face"]

[Excerpt] New slogans have joined the old ones--they come from the presidential election campaign. Portraits of several candidates at once had been stenciled on house walls: They show Bani-Sadr, Admiral Madani, young Sadeq Tabataba'i, but also the Mojahedins' Rajavi, who had lost the elections. [paragraph continues]

Nevertheless a 97-percent vote decided the elections in favor of 42-year-old Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, as against the 21-percent vote for his most respected rival, Admiral Seyyed Ahmad Madani, who had won his spurs as governor of Abadan in Khuzestan--the very same Madani who was dissatisfied with the election results and had declared several times, with courage and in public, that the elections had been irregular. But Bani-Sadr--this economist with a French education, as is being stressed by the press, radio and the television, whenever they mention him--has taken on an unenviable office. He took it on although he had no opportunity of being sworn in according to the Constitution, because the elections of deputies to the National Assembly by which he should be sworn in, had not yet taken place; and without having a government, another of the significant bodies of state power on hand, he was all alone. He had only the word of the imam in Qom, who at that time was just recuperating from a serious collapse in the Mahdi Rezaiye hospital in Tehran. This president without a necktie, as he is sometimes called, because he appears even at the most official meetings in his shirtsleeves or a T-shirt--in the way he probably thinks that the revolution demands, and in keeping with his endeavor to come closer to ordinary people--the man who still is one of the closest and, it seems, most intimate advisers of the imam from way back, from the time of the imam's Paris exile--whereas the other advisers had slowly and gradually retreated into the background during the last year--this man is marching far ahead. From the very beginning he began to act in a very uncompromising way, even in such a sensitive matter as that of the American diplomats held in captivity by the revolutionary students, in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on what today is called Taleqani Street, formerly Takhta Jamshid. It went so far that Ayatollah Dr Muhammad Beheshti, secretary general of the Revolution Council, had to raise a warning finger. "Now, after the president had been elected," Ayatollah Beheshti declared at the Revolution Council's session this February, "we will COOPERATE [in boldface] with him as long as he keeps to the line of our revolution. If this fails to materialize, we will warn him, we will criticize him. If he does not listen, we will defend ourselves. Islam is clear in every respect. Apart from that, a president is not so important...." He spoke of the various conflicts they have with Bani-Sadr, which must go up to the imam to be solved, a truly thankless task.

And, despite everything, the first Iranian president--who has become known this one year as an outstanding orator--gives the impression of being a small-town highschool teacher, who is dabbling in politics, a bit of a pose, a bit of radicalism and a slight endeavor to please. Under his black moustache, they say, he has a peculiar, fox-like smile. But he delivers harsh uncompromising blows all around him, which leaves no one in doubt that he is serious about his endeavor to lead the country out of the chaos in which it is still drowning. He is doing this without recognizing the differences in the highest politics, and is therefore putting an equation mark even between the West and the East, thus also easily overlooking even a hand offered in sincere assistance and understanding.

RUDE PRAVO OUTLINES PLANS FOR SATELLITE SYSTEM EXPANSION

LD261014 Prague CTK in English 0845 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--The growth of the satellite communications system Intersputnik was reviewed for RUDE PRAVO by the Director General of the Intersputnik Organization of the Socialist (?Community) Yuriy Krupin.

A new ground station has been put into operation recently in Algeria, and stations in Vietnam, Laos and Angola are being planned. The system, used for telephone connections and transmission of TV programs, is being expanded. At present, there are ground stations in eight member states: Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, G.D.R., Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Soviet Union. High-performance telecommunications satellites are being used, orbiting the earth along an elongated elliptical course. In addition to the Molniya-3 satellites, an important place has been assigned in the plans for further development of the Intersputnik system to new horizon satellites.

Two satellites, registered as Station AR-4 and Station AR-5, the former above the equator at 14 degrees western longitude and the latter at 53 degrees eastern longitude, have a combined zone of communications enclosing the eastern part of North America, South America, Europe, the Middle East, a large part of Asia and the western half of Australia.

Plans have been adopted for further development and modernization of the Intersputnik system in 1980-1985. Not only its range but also its capacity will be enlarged, and the ground stations improved.

The use of stationary satellites permits transmission of both black and white and color TV signals not only in the Secam but also in the Pal and Nisc systems.

The main task at present is to make preparations for TV transmissions and telephone and teleprinter connections for the Olympic games in Moscow. The Olympic TV and radio complex will handle simultaneously 20 TV programs, 100 radio programs and some 100 commentaries. Of the 20 TV programs, seven will be handled by the Intersputnik system, three of them for Eurovision, Director Yuriy Krupin disclosed.

SENIOR OFFICIALS REMINDED OF ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY

AU261453 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Protection of the Economy"]

[Excerpts] Ranking personnel, as the representatives of socialist society within the sphere of their activity, must be a model of initiative, discipline and principledness. They must bear full responsibility for the fulfillment of tasks by the organizations they manage and for securing social interests. They must not avoid conflict situations when it comes to making decisions. They must be critical of shortcomings and they must accept critical recommendations and deal with them.

And how is it in real life? It happens frequently that words of criticism apply only to the shortcomings of others, are misapplied for self-defense and playing down one's own weaknesses, for shrugging off one's own errors or manifestations of illegal and antisocial behavior.

The responsibility and the actual authority of ranking cadres must therefore be markedly strengthened, and the proper functioning of the principle of a single supervisor insured; that is, a single executive responsible for management, control--which is not infrequently toothless--for asserting the principles of effectiveness in the creation and utilization of resources; for improving the quality of all work; and for drawing severe consequences from the violation of work duties, including laying an early claim to compensation for damages.

Ranking personnel also bear the greatest share of responsibility for the failure to protect the economy consistently, for the disruption of management, for planning and controlling the national economy, unauthorized handling of financial and material resources, delivery of products and work of particularly poor quality, violation of norms and technological discipline, and for pilfering and other damage to socialist property.

These negative phenomena in the economic sphere are not mentioned by coincidence. They are occurring to a considerably greater degree than shown in the statistics of the security corps, prosecutors office or courts. The Kcs221 million--Kcs51 million more than in 1978--ascribed to economic crimes last year do not express their real magnitude or the extent of their consequences. It represents only the economic crimes that were exposed.

It is no secret that socialist resources are losing much more than that through various channels--sometimes more and sometimes less cunning. This indicates that at more enterprises or worksites than one the protection of socialist property is of a low standard. It restricts itself to a general statement about an unsatisfactory state of affairs. The argument that corruption in the economic sphere is an extensive phenomenon and cannot therefore be more vigorously combatted is a manifestation of opportunism in practice.

Yes, prevention has priority, but one must not underestimate the resolute prosecution, exposure and just punishment of every culprit, regardless of his function or connections. Citizens who live and work dishonestly must not be given the opportunity to treat--on the basis of their own experience--the law as though it did not exist.

Only the pursuit of a principled, legal course raises the standard of the working people's legal awareness, multiplies their work activity, social commitment and the conviction that criminal activity that harms our economy must be tolerated, that it must not pay.

Despite the increased attention of our party and state bodies and despite some positive results, there are still many problems and shortcomings as regards the protection of the economy. Among the main causes of the prosecuted or latent economic crimes are shortcomings in the management of socialist organizations. Various phenomena of indiscipline and irresponsibility often have their roots in the lack of respect for legal regulations, in the inconsistent fulfillment of lawful obligations by ranking economy personnel. Poor quality production also is, as a rule, the consequence of the violation of mandatory norms and technological procedures. In addition to these shortcomings the socialist organizations do not show enough initiative in exposing illegal acts and do not adequately prosecute persons responsible for ascertained shortcomings.

The findings of control bodies, prosecutor's office and courts show that some ranking personnel concentrate only on production and regard the observance of socialist legality and the safeguarding of the property entrusted to them as a marginal affair. That is the main cause of the widespread corruption in the supplier-consumer relations, corruption that even the superior bodies do not effectively oppose.

KEMPNY WRITES ON PLANNED MANAGEMENT IN RUDE PRAVO

LD251302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] RUDE PRAVO and the Slovak newspaper PRAVDA today carry a fundamental article by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, entitled "An Important Political Task of Today."

Comrade Kempny writes about the significance of the joint political document on measures to improve the planned management system during the preparation and, chiefly, the realization of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The measures were adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government.

Comrade Kempny stresses that, in accordance with the resolution of the 15th party congress, measures which form the basis for combining the joint effort to tackle key tasks of our economic policy were decided under party leadership. The most important thing is to perceive this set of measures as a whole, comprehensively, in a way to insure that individual measures are not seen out of context. On the contrary, we must insure that they are directed toward fulfilling the basic strategic line of the party, to raise the effectiveness of the national economy and the quality of all work.

Comrade Josef Kempny notes that the results achieved in the seventies confirm that the last decade ranks as one of the most successful periods of our socialist construction. To go on in our development means, however, not to shield our eyes from issues that are coming to the forefront, especially at the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan: issues that have been complicating and hampering our social and economic development. This involves, above all, external economic influences, whose unfavourable impact is indisputable.

We must, however, also turn our attention within our own economy and within ourselves. Above all in the field of planned management, we must do everything essential to insure that the management sphere of our national economy, the capabilities and knowledge of leading workers, their skill to take timely and correct decisions in keeping with the requirements of the present period, are elevated to a new and higher plane.

Comrade Josef Kempny says that the set of measures on the further improvement and development of economic management provides a clear-cut orientation for the further work of the whole party, state bodies, general directorates and the directorates of individual enterprises, for the activity of trade union and youth organizations, for scientific and technical societies and for working collectives. It is an orientation toward deepening the planning processes, combining and reinforcing interest in the increased effectiveness and quality of work, improving the management sphere and more effective participation of the working people in the management of the economy.

The article goes on to underscore that in applying the new set of measures, the economic sphere has the task of directing its activity, without delay, toward realizing the adopted measures and their development in the specific conditions of each component of the national economy. At the same time it must seek and verify further possibilities of improving management and further strenghtening them in key aspects with greater rigor. In particular, the issues are for us to orientate our activity on those factors of socioeconomic development which can bring about a substantial rise in effectiveness and a lasting dynamism to economic development.

We must learn, Comrade Kempny says, to quickly apply the latest findings of science and technology to production and genuinely speed up scientific and technological progress.

Scientific and technical development is essentially linked with the higher degree of socialization of production, of which international division of labor is the highest form. For us, Comrade Josef Kempny says, they are primarily the forms which are aimed at the development of socialist economic integration.

Further on in his article, Comrade Josef Kempny draws attention to the fact that in the adopted measures attention is devoted to the planned development of those forces essential for raising the creative activity of people. The art of encouraging the activity of people, to channel it toward the key problems of society, ranks among the principal present-day demands on socialist management. He recalls the Leninist principle that the most important capability of leading workers is their ability to win the people over.

Comrade Kempny says that such questions as a creative attitude to work, collectivism, competition, mutual help, propagation of progressive experiences, high degree of participation of the working people in management, are assuming an ever greater significance.

Comrade Josef Kempny goes on to state that in applying the new set of measures in our economic practice, it is essential to critically reassess the forms of management which established their roots during the period of extensive economic development. They are linked with a lower utilization of labor and means of production. We must not be afraid of entering into conflict with those who give priority to local interests above the interests of society as a whole.

The realization of the set of new measures is not only an important economic event but, above all a political event of extraordinary significance, stresses Comrade Kempny.

At the close of his article in today's RUDE PRAVO, he recalls that a greater effectiveness of party work must be manifested in every sector. The set of measures must be explained in regard to specific and (?factful) tasks at individual places of work in such a way as to insure that they are reflected in the endeavor of all management workers and working collectives to fulfilling the plan for the current year and in perfect preparation for the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

OFFICIAL REPORTS PROGRESS OF CONSERVATION MEASURES

AU271713 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Mar 80 p 1 AU

["NY"-signed report: "Saving in the Right Place; Creating a Responsible Attitude to Thriftiness"]

[Summary] The first results of the measures adopted by the CSSR Government for the current year to enhance thriftiness in management and administration were the subject of a press conference held in Prague on 25 March. The conference was addressed by Miroslav Zamecnik, CSSR deputy minister of finance.

"The adoption of the conservation measures--which pertain to a reduction of travel expense allowances, publicity expenditures, gift funds, dining expenses and other areas--was inevitable because a great number of facts proved that the sectors and centrally managed organizations were sometimes handling the funds allocated to them in an outright careless manner. [paragraph continues]

"This year the savings should yield, on the aggregate, about Kcs 2.4 billion, providing all stipulations are responsibly observed. That is approximately the sum earmarked by the state budget for the sphere of culture. Such a comparison demonstrates the significance of this action."

The adopted measures should not be regarded as a solitary action but as part of the endeavor to enhance thriftiness in all areas.

"In the 1975-78 period the number of official passenger cars increased by 11,900 or 27 percent. That is why it was decided in 1978 to reduce their number to the level of 1975. However, in many organizations the measure was not taken seriously. It was therefore decided to apply sanctions in 1979 (which were rather costly; they cost the disobedient organizations about Kcs100 million), which resulted in a certain turnabout. Last year the consumption of gasoline for official cars dropped by more than 70,000 tons, compared with the year before. Nevertheless, it would be wrong to assume that all unnecessary travel has been forestalled. The number of drivers by profession has also declined. However, that fact does not say much because many of them continue to work as drivers while being classified as maintenance workers or warehouse employees--on the contrary, the number of so-called executives' official cars has increased."

In other areas affected by the conservation measures there are similar attempts to circumvent the newly stipulated limits. A great deal will depend on regular controls, which should expose such attempts and draw appropriate conclusions from them.

"Within the framework of the reduction of the administrative apparatus we are reexamining the justification of various special purpose organizations. Some of them have already been abolished or merged, which was always accompanied by sizeable manpower savings.

"Attention has been attracted by the measure that forces the housing administration enterprises to save. In principle it is not intended to slow down or to limit necessary repairs but to limit waste in those organizations.

"It was also a mistake that at many places the sectors and organizations detailed the reduced limits in global terms. Measures must be applied in a differentiated manner, considering conditions. The approach of an organization that was supposed to reduce the number of cars and that abolished them at important workplaces while leaving the carpool of the general directorate untouched was thus wrong. All the more justified seems to be the plan to follow regularly, on a quarterly basis, the progress of conservation and to judge whether the results had been achieved in the right places."

BRATISLAVA PLANTS IN ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT LISTED

AU271002 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 24 Mar 80 p 1 AU

["Mir"-signed report in the column "The Topic of the Day": "To Change Thinking"]

[Excerpt] When the comprehensive experiment of effectiveness and quality control was being prepared 2 years ago, there were quite a few people who had doubts about its effect and justification. At that time 12 economic production units with 150 enterprises began to operate statewide according to the experiment's principles. A year later they were joined by five more economic production units of the food and construction industries. [paragraph continues]

The experiment's principles witnessed several dozen qualitative changes, aimed at raising the quality not only of the products themselves but especially of management. The following Bratislava enterprises joined in the experiment: Slovnaft, the Georgi Dimitrov chemical works, Matador, the West Slovak furniture works and Meopta. Later on they were joined by Stavoindustria, Priemstav and Termostav. Experiences show that the changes have mostly had a positive effect. That is also demonstrated by the Bratislava experimenting enterprises' results in fulfilling the annual plan, which were better than the average results achieved by the city's industry as a whole. Far worse results were achieved by the builders where--with the exceptinn of Termostav--virtually all enterprises lag behind the average.

Most elements contained in the experiment have been applied in the complex of measures for the national economy as a whole. It may thus seem that the experimenting enterprises will have an advantage, due to the practice they have acquired, over those that are only beginning. But that is not quite the case. The struggle for a change in people's thinking continues; after all, it is impossible to reshape the past in just 2 years. Apart from that, the experiences and findings of those involved in the experiment are no secret. It is only a question of how the others succeed in making use of them and in perfecting them.

NORTH MORAVIAN PARTY ORGANIZATION REVIEWS ACTIVITY

AU241300 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Report signed (KM): "The North Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee Met; Communists' Creative Activity"]

[Text] Ostrava, 21 March--In Ostrava on Friday, the North Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee discussed the course of the party card exchange and assessed the standard of the management, organizational, ideoeducational and control activity of the region's party bodies.

The report of the CPCZ regional committee Presidium delivered by Miroslav Mamula, secretary of the CPCZ regional committee, noted that the party card exchange has created new prerequisites for an increased effectiveness of the basic organizations' work and for increased activity of communists. A unity of views and a high ideological standard were displayed during the interviews pertaining to the party card exchange, which were marked by a businesslike, critical and self-critical approach to the role of every communist and of all party groups and basic organizations in the implementation of the program of the 15th party congress and of the resolutions of the individual session of the party Central Committee.

A characteristic feature of the entire period of the party card exchange was the further strengthening of the party's influence in all sectors of life and work, the determination to fulfill the tasks of the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan with work and creative activity and responsibly prepare for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. A considerable part of the almost 260,000 adopted work tasks and more than 20,000 pledges also contributes to the realization of this objective. Communists are at the head of efforts to develop the North Moravian initiative expressed by the slogan: "With quality work and overfulfillment of norms in 1980 we will meet the objectives of the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan."

The deliberations of the North Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee also was marked by a critical look at shortcomings during the adoption of tasks and resolutions which lack specificity, a matter that makes a systematic control of the activity's contribution impossible. In the future it will be necessary to devote still more attention to a profound analysis of all problems, differentiated management of basic organizations, improving the membership base and similar things, that is, to all issues whose solution could contribute to further increasing the regional party organization's operational capability.

LENART, HRUSKOVIC RECEIVE NUCLEAR POWER WORKERS

LD281943 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, together with Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received a delegation of the builders of the Jaslovske Bohunice V1 and V2 nuclear power stations in Bratislava today. They received a report for the Central Committee of the CPSL and the Slovak Government on the commission of the V1 power station.

Comrade Jozef Lenart evaluated the efforts of hundreds of workers collectives and the collective of Soviet exports in implementing the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 14th meeting of its Central Committee. He stressed that the successful commencement of operations at this significant power plant is the result of long years of joint work by Czechoslovak and Soviet workers and an example of the implementation of the principles of international help and cooperation.

The builders of the atomic power stations at Jaslovske Bohunice gave assurances that they will devote even more effort to the building of the next power station, the V2. The first output of the V1 power station saved the national economy more than two million tons of coal last year.

KAPEK MARKS VECERNI PRAHA ANNIVERSARY

LD277336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Those attending a solemn meeting at Prague's old town hall today recalled the 25-year existence of VECERNI PRAHA, the press organ of the CPCZ City Committee in Prague. The editorial collective was congratulated by Comrade Antonin Kapek, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the party city committee in Prague.

He thanked them for their selfless and purposeful share in popularizing party policy in the capital and for their increasingly important assistance to Prague organs and institutions, national committees, public organizations in the national front and the entire representative system of the capital. With its attractive format the newspaper has gained a core readership of more than 100,000 and has become in the widest sense the newspaper of the people of Prague.

At the suggestion of the CPCZ Cith Committee VECERNI PRAHA has been awarded a prize on its jubilee from the National Committee of the capital city of Prague. Collectives and individuals will receive Klement Gottwald awards from the CPCZ Central Committee and departmental awards.

COMMENTATOR CITES CONFUSION OVER CARTER MESSAGE TO TEHRAN

DW311533 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1309 GMT 31 Mar 80 DW

[Dr Knut Henssler commentary]

[Text] The foreign policy course of the United States and its President once again provides for headlines today in a number of Western newspapers and, apart from a great many diplomatic activities, at the week's end had led to statements by White House spokesmen and ensuing denials. Here is some information by Dr Knut Henssler about the cause of this confusion and reactions to it:

The cause is a sheet of paper without letterhead containing a letter by President Carter to the government in Iran. It reportedly is a text that wretchedly aims at interpreting the historic responsibility of the United States for the crimes of the Shah's regime--in favor of Washington, to be sure--with a view to refurbishing Washington's lost image. The signature is illegible and the letter reached its place of destination last week via a rather mysterious detour, namely via Switzerland.

All this was made public in Tehran Saturday night including a photocopy of the Carter message. Shortly afterwards, the Swiss Foreign Ministry in Bern confirmed the facts upon request. But what happened then in Washington is really worth noting.

The White House promptly reacted with a strong denial. Neither the President nor anybody else in the administration, Press Secretary Powell said on Saturday evening, had written such a letter. "Impossible," high-ranking State Department officials said when a copy of the letter was handed over to them, because views expressed therein were absolutely at odds with Carter's hitherto existing views.

Well, dear listeners, 24 hours later the situation once again looked quite different when another statement by a spokesman burst like a bombshell into the midst of the Sunday calm prevailing in the U.S. federal capital. Then the [word indistinct] denial [word indistinct] the denial of the day before. Yes, it was said, such a letter by the President to Tehran exists; and since then the great confusion gamble continues. There are more questions than answers and apart from plenty of speculation there are also assessments dealing with this latest case of turmoil in U.S. foreign policy.

I believe, dear listeners, that some quotations are rather interesting. Thus, the Geneva paper LA SUISSE, headlines its commentary "White House Caught Lying" and goes on to say: Carter who once again light-footedly sweeps away [words indistinct] could have to pay dearly for such a mistake in the election year. The Paris paper L'AURORE titles its article: "Another Blunder of Carter" and then goes on to say that it was obvious that the [word indistinct] foreign policy of the President is generally being realized ever stronger. And finally a quotation from today's Cologne EXPRESS, saying that those who always knew it will feel themselves confirmed by Carter's new dance on eggs. The President's actions are unpredictable, erratic and naive.

All these, dear listeners, are assessments which during the past few weeks and months were also made by many others. Thus, even in the United States voices can be heard time and again reproaching the President and his advisers with inability in their foreign policy decisionmaking. They point, for example, to the entire Mideast and Far East policy of the United States and also recall the by and large ineffective boycott policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, or they refer to such blunders as those which occured only recently when the UN Security Council denounced the Israeli settlement policy. There is fear everywhere, the New York TIMES recently wrote, that things got out of control, that U.S. foreign policy moves zigzag and that it lacks any political concept.

In this connection the latest confusion gamble of the weekend must be evaluated only as another link in a long chain, and the growing criticism of the President (?seems to be) anything but a good foreboding for election campaigner Carter half a year prior to the next balloting.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Stoph

LD281930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Politburo, received the official delegation of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua and the national executive of the Sandinist National Liberation Front for a cordial discussion on Friday. Willi Stoph and the Nicaraguan guests discussed questions relating to the further development of bilateral relations and fundamental questions pertaining to current international developments.

The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers assured the guests that the GDR will continue to exercise solidarity with Nicaragua and is ready to expand the friendly relations between the two states and peoples in a comprehensive manner. The two sides agreed that the shaping of mutually beneficial relations in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other spheres is in the interests of the peoples of the two states, of equal international cooperation and of peace and social progress.

Verner Receives Delegates

LD281932 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Friday received the members of the national executive of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] of the Republic of Nicaragua, Tomas Borge and Humberto Ortega, for an exchange of views on tasks and experiences of the SED and the FSLN. The two politicians reported on the efforts of the people and the FSLN in the construction of a new Nicaragua. The liberated people of Nicaragua and its Sandinist front feel solidarity with all peoples who are waging an anti-imperialist struggle for peace, social justice and progress.

Paul Verner briefed the FSLN representatives on topical domestic and international tasks of the SED in implementing the decisions of the 9th party congress. The SED regarded solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national and social liberation as a constant international task. The representatives of the SED and the FSLN agreed to expand and deepen cooperation between them.

Defense Minister Meets Delegation

LD312040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR defense minister, received on Monday members of an official Nicaraguan government and party delegation. The guests were headed by Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega, member of the national executive of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army and minister for defense. Army General Hoffmann explained to his guests how the GDR National People's Army has, under the leadership of the party of the working class, developed into an efficient socialist coalition army, which, at the side of the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, is at all times ready and able reliably to protect peace and socialism in the heart of Europe.

In the present situation, the unbridled arms race staged by the most reactionary imperialist circles, particularly in the United States, necessitates increased revolutionary vigilance.

Humberto Ortega expressed his satisfaction with the relations developing between the GDR and Nicaragua. He stated that the members of the Sandinist People's Army, together with the entire people and supported by international solidarity, are resolutely marching down the path of revolutionary change.

Attending the meeting were deputy defense ministers Col Gen Fritz Streletz, Lt Gen Joachim Goldbach and Col Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, as well as the head of the department for security in the SED Central Committee, Col Gen Herbert Scheibe.

Verner, Ortega Sign Agreement

LD312042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1806 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Executive Tomas Borge, Humberto Ortega, continued their exchange of views on Monday in Berlin. The talks resulted in agreement in the issues dealt with. Paul Verner and Humberto Ortega signed an agreement on cooperation between the SED and the FSLN.

TISCH HEADS DELEGATION TO VIENNA FOR TRADE UNION TALKS

LD311636 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1145 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Vienna (ADN correspondent)--A delegation of the FDGB National Executive Committee led by Harry Tisch, chairman of the committee and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Vienna today for a visit of several days' duration at the invitation of Anton Benya, president of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions.

The GDR guests were cordially welcomed at Vienna's Schwechat Airport by Anton Benya. The representatives of the two trade union organizations will meet this afternoon for their first official talks.

Initial Talks

LD312204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1933 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Vienna (ADN correspondent)--Official talks between delegations of the FDGB National Executive Committee and the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions [OEGB] began on Monday afternoon in Vienna in an open atmosphere. During this initial exchange of views the further development of relations between the two trade union associations and the tasks of the trade unions in representing the interests of the workers were discussed.

The two sides stated with satisfaction that the contacts between their trade union organizations have improved in the past few years. This development is not only advantageous for consolidating bilateral relations, but also useful for joint action in the struggle for peace and the continuation of detente.

Harry Tisch informed his host in detail on the realization of the sociopolitical program in the GDR. Anton Benya reported on how the OEGB is putting into practice the decision of its recent congress of 1979.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR JAPAN VISIT

LD311638 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1337 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--A GDR People's Chamber delegation, led by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, left today for a visit to Japan. It has been invited by Ken Yasiu, president of the Japanese House of Councillors.

During the visit the People's Chamber delegation, which includes deputies from various parties, will have talks with Japanese politicians and meet Japanese members of parliament.

ADN CORRESPONDENT REPORTS PROGRESS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD011007 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0708 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul--Three months after the start of the second phase of the revolution in Afghanistan the situation in the country continues to develop toward calm and security. This was the assessment made by Samad Azhar, general commandant of the Afghan police force, in an interview with ADN's Kabul correspondent. "In spite of this good development during the past quarter of a year, we are aware that the continued implementation of our revolutionary goals will not be made easy for us."

There is a growing readiness on the part of the population to help the people's police in eliminating terrorists and agitators. Wide circles are indignant about terrorist activities proven to have been inspired and incited from abroad. Arson in schools and hospitals and the forced temporary closure of shops in some towns is strongly condemned. "For the most part the population is now helping us in creating a peaceful atmosphere," Azhar stressed.

The tactics of the terrorist gangs, supplied with weapons, money and combat training by foreign imperialist and other reactionary circles, are to spread unrest and fear among the population by using any means from murder to pamphlets, Samad Azhar said.

"The people are increasingly realizing, however, that the revolutionary government is working for their interests and that it is carrying out its promises. That is why we are certain our struggle against the counterrevolution will be successful."

HONECKER CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

LD282200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2041 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council has sent most cordial greetings and congratulations to Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP on his reelection as president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In a state telegram Erich Honecker expressed the conviction "that the close cooperation and friendly relations between the SED and the RCP, and the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to develop and deepen in an all-round fashion to the benefit of our peoples and in the interests of strengthening peace."

ADDITIONAL SPEECHES, REPORTAGE ON MSZMP CONGRESS

Speech by Lazar

AU291605 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Mar 80 pp 2, 3 AU

[Address by Hungarian Council of Ministers Chairman and MSZMP Politburo member Gyorgy Lazar at the 25 March session of the 12th MSZMP Congress: "Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar: We Are Continuing the Building of an Advanced Socialist Society"]

[Text] I agree with the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee reports and the documents that have been submitted. They depict an authentic picture of the position of our society and proceed from the reality in defining our future tasks. I, myself, propose that the esteemed congress endorse and confirm the policy pursued by the party for almost a quarter of a century, which has been proved in practice.

In government work in recent years, we were guided by the intention of complying with the resolutions of the 11th congress, and, working to the best of our ability, we are living up to the confidence of our party and people. Our work has been constantly supported by the Central Committee and the National Assembly. Also in past years, cooperation between the government and the trade unions was principled and fruitful. Throughout, we have enjoyed the support of the PPF, the KISZ and the other social organizations.

The Central Committee report is very appreciative and compliments the government on our efforts, but it also includes remarks critical of our work. I fully agree with them. I, myself, also see that government work has developed, but that we have not been able to keep pace with the increased requirements in every respect. Therefore, in the future work of the government, we must apply the party directives urging a better coordination of activity between the ministries and other major authorities, and improvement of decisionmaking ability, an enhancement of personal responsibility, a better organization of the implementation of decisions and theimprovement of cooperation among enterprises. It is our responsible duty, in order to progress in the work of direction, to further improve our working style and conditions concerning personnel and organization.

The Democracy of State Life

In the past 5 years, social and regulatory questions meant to serve the attainment of our economic-political objectives and a more effective operation of the economy occupied the main place in government work.

The question rightly arises whether placing economic tasks to the fore has not diverted our attention from other important areas of social life. We have striven to prevent this. We have done so, because we are aware that, under our present conditions, a successful accomplishment of economic tasks--as a main prerequisite for attaining all of our objectives and as a source of the material bases necessary for a better and fuller life--requires more profound qualitative changes in all areas of life and that we can only attain this by making the creative energy of society develop more fully.

Therefore--in the spirit of the resolutions of the 11th congress and the direction of the Central Committee--we paid great attention, also in the past years, to the development of socialist democracy, the sciences, public education, culture and general erudition. We must continue to do so.

We regard developing the democracy of state life as an important task. With the participation of the PPF, the National Trade Union Council, KISZ and the National Council of Hungarian Women, we have expanded the social base for preparing laws. We have enhanced the competence of councils in resolving local tasks and the affairs of the population. We have implemented measures to improve the organizational system of administration and to modernize administrative procedure. Nevertheless, we cannot maintain that we have succeeded everywhere in eliminating bureaucracy, which sometimes embitters the life of citizens and the community and is alien to the essence of our political system and the spirit of socialist public administration.

Of course, settled conditions require various rules. This is not bureaucracy. Bureaucracy begins where the interests of the office and not of the public determine the content of regulations and the course of affairs. We agree with Comrade Mehes: In the government's opinion, the purpose of regulation is not to bind life hand and foot--as sometimes, unfortunately, happens--or to preserve social and economic conditions. Instead it should provide scope for new things, motivate rational solutions, restrict and if necessary prohibit those things that are at variance with the interests of society.

Fortunately, most civil servants do not work with a feeling of officialdom, but with a commitment to the people's cause. However, this is still not the case everywhere. Therefore, I regard it as proper for the Central Committee, together with our public, to urge that we should draw the citizens more into the administration and supervision of public affairs and that we should take further steps to simplify administration and enhance its standard of professionalism.

The People's Economy Has Grown

We can thank our party's correct economic policy and our people's diligence and constantly increasing skill for the fact that, despite many problems and difficulties, our people's economy continued to develop in the past 5 years. The national wealth has increased. To expand production, numerous projects have been commissioned, including such significant ones as the PVC III plant of the Borsod chemical combine and the Gyula meat combine. An expansion of the steel plant of the Oze metallurgical enterprises has been completed and the 750 kilovolt power transmission line built jointly with the Soviet Union has been put into operation. Also work is currently in progress on several important large-scale investment projects of national significance: Great strides are being made in the construction of the Paks atomic power plant and the mines of Markushegy and Nagyegyhaz. The investment project of the Belapatfalva cement factory is about to be completed--and I could continue my enumeration. Industry, the building industry and transportation have become more modern and our socialist agriculture has developed a great deal.

Gratifyingly, the enterprises and cooperatives that have been performing excellently even in the past--such as the Raba Hungarian wagon and machine factory, the Kobanya pharmaceutical factory, the Fejer County state building industry enterprise, the Babolna agricultural combine, the Red Star of Nadudvar and the Petofi producer cooperative of Dunavarsany--have been joined by additional ones, which are acquiring a good reputation.

It is a noteworthy fact that we have moved into the vanguard of the world, among the top 10 countries, in the per capita production of very many industrial and agricultural products, such as, for instance, bauxite production, the manufacture of buses and the production of meat and grains. [paragraph continues]

The number of our products that are in demand and that can be sold profitably on the world market is increasing. The array of these products has been further expanded recently by enterprises showing results in the modernization of their product structure, such as, to name only a few, the ship and crane factory, the Graboplast cotton spinning and synthetic leather factory of Gyor, the medicor plant--the work of which Comrade Director General Martos just spoke--or the Szeged hemp spinning and weaving industrial enterprise.

Compared with the preceding 5 years--even if more modestly--our people's material and cultural living conditions have continued to improve. We will fulfill and it is expected that we will even somewhat overfulfill the dwelling building plan, and numerous new social, health, educational and cultural institutes are serving better provisions for the population. These are more than small results if we consider that production stagnated or declined, unemployment reached high proportions and the standard of living dropped in many countries of the world during the same years.

Speaking of our economic development, we cannot leave it unsaid either that our results as a whole fall short of what had been planned, the strict requirements of the day and our own realistic possibilities as well. We can assess the weaknesses of our work primarily by means of the fact that efficiency and, subsequently, also the national income lag behind the planned rate. The state of equilibrium is not as favorable as was provided for. The planned increase of real wages and real incomes is not being realized.

Does this mean that the collectives of enterprises and cooperatives worked less efficiently than in the previous 5-year period, when fulfillment was closer to the envisaged targets? No, it does not. Work has improved, but our output has not increased commensurate with the yardstick raised because of the changed world economic conditions. It has not increased as much as we expected or as much as we have actually been capable of.

Searching for the reasons for this, it would be a mistake to divide the responsibility by maintaining that the government's work of direction was correct in every respect and only execution was deficient. It would also be a mistake for us to blame only the weaknesses of central direction for omitted or inadequately utilized opportunities. The truth demands that the government should assume a larger share of both the criticism and the responsibility.

One can trace back primarily to weaknesses of government work that we reacted tardily to far-reaching changes of the world economy and underestimated their expected effect. We now realize that we erred when we supposed that the changes unfavorable for us can be parried or at least assuaged through means of the state budget. Counting on this, we kept our enterprises for too protected. Consequently, the enterprises could not sufficiently perceive the changed conditions, which caused more and more oppressive problems for the people's economy. This was one of the reasons that encouraging more efficient work was insufficient. When we realized that it was necessary to make long-term allowances for the less favorable conditions, our practice in economic direction was unable to adapt itself rapidly and sufficiently flexibly to the changed circumstances. Among other reasons, this is why a considerable deterioration of the equilibrium occurred.

When the Central Committee analyzed the situation in December 1978, it had two choices: either to continue the previous economic practice--that is, to regard the fulfillment of the quantitative targets of the 5-year plan as having precedence to anything else, or moderating the rate of growth to put qualitative requirements to the fore and also subordinate distribution to a greater extent to the main goal--the improvement of the equilibrium. [paragraph continues]

Reality demanded the latter. Under the prevailing economic circumstances, forcing a more rapid growth would have imposed far too great burdens on the country--which would necessarily be accompanied by a further deterioration of the equilibrium.

The 1979 balance shows that the Central Committee decided correctly, under the combined effect of more moderate growth, continuous direction and more consistent execution. The developments of trends improving the equilibrium began. Positive processes began toward a modernization of the production structure and enterprise management adapted itself better to the new requirements. Additional enterprises took to the path that has been producing good results for years at the Bakony bauxite mines enterprise and the Zalaegerszeg clothing factory, a path that is exemplary even today with regard to the improvement of work force management and modern labor organization.

The implementation of our measures--which included increasing consumer prices--was made easier by the fact that our people received them with understanding and as necessary steps, which shows a high degree of political maturity, and even actively supported them. It has been proved once more that the working people's confidence and the support received from them constitute the greatest source of strength for us, a source on which we can always rely, but one which--to coin Comrade Kadar's words--one must never abuse.

Compared with 1978, excess imports have been considerably reduced, and the foreign trade account developed more favorably than planned. This provided favorable conditions for the commencement of our current annual plan. However, even better work and very great efforts are required to enable us to make further steps this year toward restoring the equilibrium.

Improving the Equilibrium Is the Main Requirement

In the development of future plans, we must answer with responsibility the question as to what we can undertake and what objectives we can set for ourselves. Taking our means into account, we realize that also in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period we must pursue the path we embarked on in 1979 and continue to place the improvement of the equilibrium in the center of requirements. Also, in retaining our achievements, we must consolidate the standard of living that has been attained and commensurate with our strength, we must strive to improve social benefits and health care, assist large families and young people setting up homes and alleviate the problems of old people.

To considerably reduce the growth rate is and will remain for at least a few years an important prerequisite for restoring our equilibrium. However, it is an equally important prerequisite that, at the same time, we should implement and even accelerate the internal structural and qualitative changes through which production becomes more modern and profitable, export capability improves and a secure equilibrium can be created--prerequisites for more rapid progress later.

We can only succeed in improving the quality and efficiency of management if, in the spirit of the Central Committee's October 1977 resolution, we implement a selective development policy that is consistent with our resources and can be fitted well into socialist economic integration, and if we do not allot the means available for investments and scarce foreign currency resources according to the customary and mistaken practice that "everyone is entitled to them," but instead, concentrate them on development projects that produce the best results and foster a rapid improvement of efficiency.

Another important prerequisite for restoring the equilibrium and gathering strength necessary for a more rapid increase later is that we should pay greater attention to a better utilization of our existing resources: manpower, technology, which represents a tremendous asset, the arable land, our natural resources and--concurring with Comrade Veszpremi--our coal. These questions have come to the foreground of attention even in countries that are considerably richer than us. In our case this is even more justified, because if we proceed from the present standard of our management, we are deficient in almost all factors of growth. However, if we consider the possibilities offered by the sciences and modern technology in the area of improving productivity and reducing specific expenditure, then we can rightly say that there are still very great reserves that can be utilized through more rational management of our resources. However, this can only be achieved--in addition to a general improvement of the sophistication of work--if the attitude takes root that strict economy with manpower, money, materials and increasingly expensive energy is not a demand of need but a demand of reason.

In improving efficiency, human factors play an unprecedentedly great role. It is the fundamental interest of our society as a whole that we should promote talents even more and should not tolerate anywhere stereotype, half-hearted and routine work. It always has been in our interests, and is so even more now, that we should extend more recognition to engineers and workers with an inclination to innovate and to inventors and that we should support those who struggle passionately and uncompromisingly against old and outdated things and who are restlessly searching for advanced and new solutions.

We cannot reconcile ourselves to work of poor quality and uneconomical production. We must gradually eliminate the artificial protection of inefficiently operating enterprises.

All this demands that we should raise the standard of planning for the people's economy that is in the hands of the government and under the coordination and direction of the main economic processes and should more consistently supervise the implementation of resolutions. At the same time, it is our resolute intention to continue to insure and develop, simultaneously with a more expedient enforcement of economic regulation, the independence of enterprises and factories. I agree with Comrade Hary that through organizational and other measures we should extend more support and greater scope to enterprise leaders who take the initiative, leaders who work responsibly but assume reasonable risks as well. Without this, we can hardly expect enterprises to adapt to the higher requirements of the world market more successfully and flexibly than at the present.

It is a fact that the value of the intellectual capital represented by the skill of leadership can hardly be measured in terms of forints or other indexes. However, the additional results we owe such leadership can be expressed in forints as well. This is borne out by the specific example of enterprises, state farms and producer cooperatives--and there are more than a few of these, as we heard of many such examples in the morning debate--that pursue their management activity much more successfully and efficiently than other units operating under identical conditions.

There is a great readiness to act and a willingness to help at the work collectives and socialist brigades. It is primarily the task of the leaders concerned to make rational use of these great resources of ours possible by a specific definition of tasks.

This requires that democratic forums should function well everywhere and, when they prepare their decisions, leaders should solicit and consider the collectives' views and proposals. [paragraph continues]

The work spent on this should not be regarded by anybody as a burden or favor. This is the duty of every leader.

Economic regulations providing a correct orientation and stimulation in the correct direction are an important prerequisite for more efficient and better-quality work. Within this, we must further develop the price and incentive system in such a way as to extend priority and support to endeavors that produce more and better results. More moral and material recognition must be extended to producer collectives and individuals that want to and are able to rise to the higher requirements.

The differentiation of means of development and incomes is not a recent demand. However, we have made scant progress in that area. Weaknesses of government direction and regulatory inconsistencies alike play a role in this. Still, let us frankly state: One can list among the reasons for it also the peculiar outlook that prevails in quite a few places whose representatives, when others are involved, profoundly agree and even urge that we should be more consistent in putting our principles into practice, but when it comes to a specific application of the principles approved in general in their area or to themselves, they find a thousand excuses why we should not do so in their situation.

We realize that a more consistent enforcement of our principles--thus, a more differentiated distribution of means of production and wages--will lead to more conflict also among social, group and individual interests than we encountered previously. We must accept them and, particularly if they affect human destinies, we must resolve them in a socialist manner. I am convinced that the demand of more work and more disciplined work and the distribution of assets according to our socialist principles will be approved and supported by the people who work honestly and devotedly, who constitute the overwhelming majority of society. However, there are people and, in all probability, there will be people also in the future who will continue to favor the "easier" way. The steadfastness of the honest working majority provides the moral basis for us to act more vigorously than before against those who put their individual interests ahead of the interests of the community and who violate socialist norms and to apply disciplinary vigor against them if good words are no longer of any use.

The coming years do not promise easier times. However, we can be certain that we will accomplish our tasks and overcome our difficulties under the leadership of our battle-hardened and highly experienced party. We can confidently rely on our people's talent, skill and diligence, on the will to act that manifested itself with such convincing force in the work competition initiated in honor of the 12th congress and the 35th anniversary of the liberation.

We can safely rely on the increasing economic strength of the countries gathered in the socialist community and CEMA. Until now the many-sided technical-scientific and economic cooperation pursued with the socialist countries has been an irreplaceable help in the implementation of our plans for the people's economy. Now, the international circumstances and common and national interests demand even more urgently an intensification of socialist economic integration and raising CEMA work onto a higher level.

The economic cooperation that has been developed and is increasingly expanding with the Soviet Union is of particularly great importance to us. For this reason, as for others, the long-term program on production specialization and joint ventures, signed recently in Budapest, is a gratifying and highly important event. This program and the related specific branch programs will render our planning safer still and open additional new prospects for cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union.

International Conditions for Creative Work

Our government's foreign policy has been permeated by the endeavor to insure optimal external conditions for our people's peaceful and socialist creative work and the attainment of our national objectives. In this spirit, we have been pursuing assiduous international activity in the past years as well.

We regard the strong bonds that link us to the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community as a guarantee for peace, national independence and sovereignty. Our common ideals and national interests alike prompt us further to deepen and broaden this fraternal internationalist relationship. In the future, as before, we will strive further to consolidate the strength of the Warsaw Pact, assume a share of the activity of our joint organizations and completely fulfill the commitments devolving on us through treaties and agreements.

Consistent with our internationalist principles, we will continue supporting the developing countries' progressive endeavors. We intend convincingly to prove, through our international work and the development of our relations on the basis of mutual interests, that we are reliable partners to these countries in politics, diplomacy and the economy.

As committed supporters of peaceful coexistence, we are convinced that peace is not merely a state without war, but that it also means an opportunity for a many-sided development of political, economic, financial, scientific, cultural and other relations. Therefore, in the future we will struggle to retain peace and develop cooperation among countries with different social systems in the arena of international politics.

We regard it as regrettable that extremist imperialist circles attacked the process of detente with renewed vigor recently and that, as a result, tension has increased in the world.

We may remember: The most aggressive reactionary forces and the circles representing the interests of the war industry complexes have been opposing peaceful coexistence from the beginning and have done everything to continue the cold war, because weapons have meant and still mean more profits for them.

Their machinations and attempts to drive back the progressive forces can temporarily upset the normal and balanced international atmosphere, but those attempts are doomed. Time is working for us. Increasingly, the fact that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence is maturing into a firm conviction in tens and hundreds of millions of people and in politicians who, although they represent a different outlook, think realistically. The international situation has changed, but the fundamental international balance of power has not changed. The factors, the forces of socialism and progress, that have made it possible for us to retain peace for 3 and 1/2 decades in Europe, the most sensitive continent on Earth, continue to exist, exert their impact and exercise a decisive influence on the course of events.

Regarding its territory and the size of its population, the Hungarian People's Republic is a small country. Nevertheless, its position carries weight and its voice has honor and prestige in international life. The primary reason for it is the fact that under our party's leadership we have created a society all our people regard as their own. In a historically brief time we have built a country that provides a safe existence, progress, social justice and inspiring prospects to its citizens. [paragraph continues]

Our country and its allies, the socialist countries, are committed to a policy that serves the cause of peace and social progress at all times.

The direction of our international activity and the content and goal of our foreign policy will not change in the future, either. We will continue to struggle for the noble ideals of peace, progress and socialism. In the spirit of Helsinki we intend to promote peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems and an expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation.

The Desire to Improve Is the Essence of Our System

It is certain that under our Marxist-Leninist party's leadership, gathered into a friendly alliance and close national unity, our workers class, which is capable of great deeds, our cooperative peasantry and our intelligentsia will succeed in implementing the 12th congress' resolutions.

The goal we have set to ourselves is attractive and clear: We continue building an advanced socialist society. We have now come to a difficult stretch of the road. To go past it as soon as possible, we must break with everything that is outdated and obsolete. We must renew our work and improve its organization and do so primarily, not because of the compelling impact of external conditions, but because the desire to make improvements arises from the essence of our social system.

On behalf of the government and the working people of the public services, I can assure you that, fulfilling our duty, which is our privilege, we will do our best to implement the resolutions of the 12th congress.

Speech by Marothy

LD270002 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Report on speech by Laszlo Marothy, MSZMP Politburo member and first secretary of the Communist Youth League (KISZ) at today's 12th MSZMP Congress session--recorded portions contained within quote marks]

[Text] Let us stay with the question of youth. It is not only society which shapes young people, said Laszlo Marothy, Politburo member and first secretary of the Communist Youth League (KISZ) Central Committee. Young people also mould society. After all, 40 percent of all workers are still under the age of 30. KISZ plays a significant role in this, and although the proportion of young people has declined, KISZ has increased its membership and consequently there is a greater proportion of young people who are KISZ members. Many shortcomings have thus been overcome among the ranks of the young intelligentsia and vocational trainees. It was, however, with reference to several previous speeches that Laszlo Marothy said that nonetheless there was no reason to be fully satisfied with the work of KISZ.

"While we are endeavoring to group an increasing proportion of youth into an organized political force and to put greater stress on work, study and political training, there is perhaps less than sufficient effort devoted to certain important spheres of our activity. In the future we must pay more attention to the weak organizations, to the development of the self-activating of the KISZ members and to the development of the democratism of organizational life. We must demolish a few fences which were erected with great zeal but which, far from facilitating, hinder our work.

We must carry out our political work among all strata of youth with greater freshness and preparation. We must devote our strength less to the manufacture of papers and more to live agitation, propaganda and organizational work.

"We are searching for ways of work and organizational frameworks which better accord with the characteristics of the secondary school generation. As a part of the current investigations concerning higher education, KISZ Central Committee is examining closely the situation of the KISZ organizations at the universities and colleges, including the questions raised by Comrade Judit Veka.

"Almost 100,000 young people enroll in KISZ every year. They are, at the age of 15 or 16, full of questions. What should we do? How should we do it? At the other extreme are those over the age of 20--adults with families, old KISZ members, who participate in our national affairs. In which direction should ghe balance be weighted? Toward the teenagers or toward those over 20? Neither is the correct answer. There must be as many scales as there are types of communities of young people."

The first secretary of KISZ said, with pleasure, that the formal evaluation of young people by public opinion has become less prevalent, even though there are still those who make their judgments on first sight. Society appreciates that the majority of young people study and work. It represents an acknowledgement by the party that the congress documents contain a number of recommendations which were put forward by KISZ in the course of the guidelines debate. These concern mainly making it easier for a young couple to begin a family, effecting improvements in the housing situation and easing the financial burdens involved in bringing up children. In the present period the requirements made on all of us have increased.

"What then awaits young people? Greater possibilities and greater successes, but only with increased work, which in its totality cannot mean a life free of conflict. There is a need for a wise and rational regrouping of the labor force, something that has a strong effect on young people. This can cause even a temporary deterioration in the situations of some young people but it also provides a great opportunity for renewed and many-sided vocational development. In the general way of life, in the factories, offices and cooperatives, the leadership is gradually being renewed. The younger generation of leaders is having to shoulder greater burdens. These must be tackled in such a way that work is not merely a continuation of what until now was thought adequate. This is where talent, responsibility for the community, the courage of young people and the intelligent desire for change have real scope to manifest themselves.

"Naturally, all this must be accompanied by the differentiated rewards for courageous and useful initiative and higher performance, expressed in wages, rewards and scope for advancement alike. Work which adjusts to the new requirements inevitably goes hand in hand with the modification of values, among them with the development of the real relations between prices, wages and performance and with the acceptance of the risks and conflicts involved in change.

"In this more sensitive social atmosphere, unquestionably certain social questions will emerge more sharply. Generations must care for each other with even closer solidarity whether it is a question of work, study, pensions, housing, industrial development, ideological education or questions of social policy.

"As we are also discussing the future, our young people rightly search for ways of further socialist advance. They are looking for the real, possible solutions and not altogether without passion. They are searching for their place. Thus our past, including the recent past,interests them for the sake of learning, gaining wisdom and making use of experiences.

This is the reason why they ask more frequently: How did that happen? We believe that the young people who profess socialism as their own and who participate in its construction have a right and need to have the experiences of our historical past at their disposal so they can wrestle with the greater tasks of the future in full possession of these lessons. There is a need for an exchange of historical experience, as Comrade Vilmos Ternesz also said.

"Whenever there is talk of youth and its good or bad attributes, people unavoidably remember the KISZ. They praise or upbraid it, according to their experiences. We are convinced that their criticism is guided by their willingness to help. By the 35th anniversary of our liberation, our youth alliance has achieved what it had for so long been envious of the Leninist Komsomol. Almost every party member under the age of 50 has worked in the youth movement organizing Madisz, Szit, Eposz, Nekosz and Disz [youth organizations]. Forming their stalwart backbone, and after the victory of the counterrevolution they created the KISZ. A significant membership of our party took their first steps in the youth organization of the MSZMP on their way to becoming communists. [sentence indistinct]

"We are honored by the report of the Central Committee according to which the KISZ is fulfilling its mission. We gladly accept the acknowledgement--it contains the work of many hundreds of thousands of our partners. We know, however, that this does not absolve us from modernizing and improving our work. Self-critical inspection cannot be excluded, nor can the fresh, rejuvenating activity borne of it. Based on our actions and convictions we say that the party offers the best possible program even today.

"Our youth alliance proudly accepts its contributions to the work of the past 5 years and is ready to perform devoted, hard work and if necessary to undertake sacrifices to solve more difficult, more complicated tasks and for our socialist future. [applause]

"Our youth is better prepared, better educated than our generation was at a similar age. They are better prepared, more sensitive on a social and human level, and consequently they are more curious and more given to debate. They expect and appreciate frankness, openness, mutual trust."

The young people growing up today come across a great many complicated contradictions, matters which cannot be explained in an oversimplified fashion--in world politics, in the international workers' movement and in the world economy. They find that peace is not something that is natural and a matter of course but something that must be fought for. They also come across contradictions at home.

"A man spends his childhood and school years in comfortable, pleasant circumstances, and then, when he begins work, starts a family, builds a house and goes to work, he is confronted by circumstances more difficult than he was accustomed to. Life warns him that he must be more careful with money, must work harder, but at times he perceives wastefulness, carelessness and laziness in his own adult environment. At times he is held back when he wants to perform better. He finds out about the problems of housing, together with the new housing estates. Together with our free health services, which deserve acknowledgement even on a world scale, he becomes acquainted with the concept of gratitude money. He is outraged to find that in the relatively well-supplied commerce and services, bribes are expected. All these were not part of the textbooks.

"Naturally, young people do not know capitalism, war or even the history of the 1950's from their own experience. The interrelationships of historical, social and world events must be explained to them often and patiently. Adult society, the party, the state, the family, the school, the youth movement have a joint responsibility to help the new generation to orient itself, to enable it to think without oversimplification and without false dreams, and to act bravely and successfully. Our ideological educational work will be effective when it not only answers questions but also convinces, motivates to action and provides arms for struggle."

Interview With Nagy

FL271835 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Mar 80 FL

[Interview with Richard Nagy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, presumably in Budapest, date not given; questions in Spanish, answers in Hungarian with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] [Interviewer (Lazar Esteves)] [in progress] As a member of the MSZMP Central Committee, what could you tell us about the Hungarian people's activities in honor of the 12th congress of the organization?

[Answer] I would like to state first of all that this congress is being held under highly difficult internal and external conditions. First of all, because of well-known reasons, an intensive, slanderous campaign has been launched by the imperialists against our congress. We do not want to take part in hypocritical polemics. Keeping this in mind, we have to realize that our internal difficulties are aggravated by external conditions. Despite all this, our militants and the working people are preparing in a united manner for the congress. Discussions have been lively. Very profitable proposals have been made. A willingness to act can be noticed in the people. All this will make it possible for the party to discuss these matters in such a way that solutions may be adopted. Our experience to date tells us that if the party and the people are united then we can surmount all difficulties. At present our economy has entered a new stage in development: Production installations are more complex, our agriculture is almost all mechanized. We are among the top three countries in the world in wheat production per capita. We are among the top six in meat production per capita. This means that the congress will have to talk, will have to discuss a powerful Hungarian economy.

Participants at Kadar Meeting

LD271220 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Budapest, March 26 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, in one of the intervals of the Wednesday session met with public life personalities, representatives of the friends who are not members of the party, allies, and comrades-in-arms who are participating at the congress. The warm, cordial discussion was attended by Laszlo Benjamin, Jozsef Bognar, Ivan Boldizsar, Zoltan Fabri, Laszlo S. Hegedus, Enre Illes, Gyula Illyes, Miklos Jancso, Ferenc Juhasz, Dezso Keresztury, Daniel Nagy, Laszlo Nanasi, Tibor Petho, Emol Pterovics, Eva Ruttkai, Jozsef Somogyi, Bruno F. Straub, Maria Sulyok, Janos Szentagothai, Rezso Trautmann and Imre Varga. Also present at the meeting were Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Miklos Ovari, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, and Istvan Sarlos, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front and member of the Political Committee of the HSWP.

Departure of Delegations

LD281222 Budapest MTI in English 1039 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 28 (MTI)--Delegations of additional fraternal parties having attended the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party left Budapest on Friday.

Among them was the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Ognyan Doynov, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

Others who left are as follows:

Jan Debrouvere, member of the Political Committee of Communist Party of Belgium, who represented his party at the congress;

The delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the Political Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of justice;

The delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party led by Jaime dos Santos Serra, member of the Political Committee;

The delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia led by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ CC Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee;

The delegation of the Communist Party of San Marino led by Chairman Ermenegildo Gasperoni;

Konstantin Zarodov, who attended on behalf of the Editorial Board of WORLD MARXIST REVIEW.

Additional Departures

LD291202 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 29, MTI--From the foreign guest who participated at the 12th Congress of the MSZMP, further delegations left Budapest on Friday evening.

Among them was the delegation of the Communist Party of Finland led by Arvo Aalto, general secretary of the party;

Carel Van Dillen, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands and member of the Amsterdam party leadership;

The delegation of the Korean Party of Labour which was led by Yim Chung-chu, member of the CC Politbureau and secretary general of the Central People's Committee of the Korean PDR;

The delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Lazar Mojsov, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia;

The delegation of the French Communist Party which was led by Gaston Plissohnier, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

The following delegations also left Budapest:

The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party which was led by Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee;

Francois Hoffmann, representative of the Communist Party of Luxembourg and member of the Executive Committee of the party;

The representative of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin Heinz Thomaszik, member of the party's Presidential Bureau and Secretariat and secretary of the Presidium;

The delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden which was led by Tore Claeson, alternate member of the Executive Committee;

Paul Agius, secretary of the Malta Communist Party who represented the party at the congress;

The delegation of the Italian Communist Party which was led by Giancarlo Pajetta, board member of the party;

The delegation of the Communist Party of Germany which was led by Kurt Bachmann, member of the Presidium of the party.

The guests were seen off by Gyorgy Aczel, Valeria Benke, Ferenc Havasi, Sandor Gaspar, Minaly Korom, Laszlo Marothy, Lajos Mehes, Istvan Sarlos, members of the MSZMP Political Committee, and other high ranking personalities.

Departures Continue

LD311305 Budapest MTI in English 1054 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 31, (MTI)--Further delegations which participated at the 12th Congress of the HSWP left Budapest on Monday.

Among them was the delegation of the Laotian Revolutionary People's Party which was led by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Committee, vice-premier;

The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam which was led by Le Van Luong, member of the CC Political Committee;

The delegation of the Communist Party of Ireland which was led by Michael O'Riordan, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the party.

The guests were seen off by Bela Biszku, Janos Borbandi, Imre Gyori and Jozsef Szakali, members of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM 27 MARCH

AU271900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 27 Mar 80 AU

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/3/1980--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party took place under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, on Thursday, March 27, in the morning.

The plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP analyzed and approved the report on the unfolding of the March 9, 1980 elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils, considering that they accounted for an event of utmost importance in the country's socio-political life, a strong manifestation of our whole people's unity around the party and its general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, of its adhesion to the party and state's home and foreign policy, of the determination to steadfastly implement the RCP programme.

In connection with the March 9 elections returns and significance the plenary meeting adopted a resolution which is released.

Stefan Voitec, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, took the floor during the meeting, suggesting the plenum to recommend the Grand National Assembly the re-election of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, to the supreme office of president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Everything our people has achieved in the last 15 years, the speaker said inter alia, is directly linked to the name, deed and thought of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the tested leader of the nation on the road of progress and welfare, of prosperity and dignity of the homeland, of assertion of human personality and of strengthening Socialist Romania's freedom, independence and sovereignty.

Firmly serving the interests of our nation, of the international revolutionary movement, acting in high sense of responsibility for the fate of the whole of mankind, Nicolae Ceausescu is in the conscience of contemporary world an ardent promoter of the noble ideas of peace, collaboration and friendship among peoples, tireless campaigner for international detente and security, for the cause of peoples' freedom and independence.

The proposal that the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP should recommend the session of the Grand National Assembly Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the high office of president of Romania was hailed with particular warmth and unanimously adopted by the entire Central Committee.

The plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP unanimously endorsed other important resolutions to be submitted for approval to the first session of the Eighth Legislature of the Grand National Assembly. The plenary meeting also approved of the chairmen, the bureaus and the members of the commissions in charge of various affairs of the Central Committee of the RCP.

The plenary meeting unanimously approved of the composition of the party Central Collegium.

The plenary meeting unanimously decided Dumitru Popa's release from the office of secretary of the CC of the RCP as he is to be appointed to another office, and the election of Ion Coman as secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The CC of the RCP analyzed and unanimously endorsed the report on the number of members, composition and organizational structure of the party on December 31, 1979.

On that date the Romanian Communist Party had 2,940,917 members, that is 118,853 more than at the end of the previous year.

The report regarding the activity carried on by the party and state bodies, as well as by the mass organizations in 1979 for implementing the party cadre policy was also examined and approved.

Approving the report regarding the activity of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications the working people had addressed to the party leadership, to the party and state bodies, to the mass and public organizations in 1979, the CC of the RCP considered that the citizens' thousands of letters expressed their full adhesion to the party and state home and foreign policy. Likewise, this is an important means of strengthening the links with the masses, of intensifying the dialogue with the working people and expresses their interest in various aspects of the political, economic and social activity, their constructive, critical attitude toward shortcomings, their concern for a steady improvement of work, their firm pledge to do everything possible for the unflinching implementation of the twelfth congress documents, of the party programme.

The plenary meeting approved of the report regarding the international activity of the party and state, the foreign policy of peace, friendship, broad collaboration among all the nations of the world, assessing that in 1979 the RCP, Socialist Romania carried on an intense international activity toward an enhanced contribution to solving the major problems facing mankind, to the cause of detente, peace and collaboration, for the consolidation of friendship and collaboration with the socialist countries,with all the states of the world, whatever their social system, with the revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces everywhere. The party and state contributed actively to the cause of European security, to the struggle for achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, for the peaceful negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict, of all interstate differences, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, for the solving of the great issues of today's mankind in the interest of all nations.

The plenary meeting fully approved and was highly appreciative of the activity carried on by the party and state after the twelfth congress, in the newly created international situation, for the halting of tension, and the resumption and furtherance of the process of detente. The Romanian Communist Party and Socialist Romania carried on an intense activity for strengthening collaboration, solidarity and friendship with the socialist countries, with the developing countries, with all the states of the world, as well as with the communist and workers' parties, with the other parties and detachments of the working class, with democratic, progressive parties and organizations, with all the advanced, anti-imperialist forces in the world, for promoting a new-type policy of equality, freedom and independence, for friendship and peace among all nations, for the socialist progress of the entire mankind. The plenary meeting of the Central Committee approved of the whole activity the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP carried on along these lines.

The CC of the RCP was highly appreciative of Nicolae Ceausescu's essential role in the elaboration and implementation of the entire foreign policy of peace and collaboration of our party and state, of his inestimable contribution to promoting, in international relations, the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others and mutual advantage, of his valuable actions and initiatives devoted to the building of a better and juster world in which the peoples may live freely, in peace, security and understanding, may attain their aspirations after progress and welfare.

The plenary meeting expressed the resolve of the Romanian party and state to further promote consistently the foreign policy guidelines set by the twelfth congress and the Party programme, taking most energetic action for enhancing Socialist Romania's role in the struggle for socialism, peace, detente and broad international collaboration.

At the end of the plenary meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the particular significance of the elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils, highlighted the tasks incumbent on the party and state bodies and organizations for the application of the proposals and suggestions advanced by citizens during the election campaign, their duty to act for the implementation of the programme the entire people voted for and stressed the need for closer ties between the people's councils and the masses of citizens, for their strengthened cooperation in attaining the objectives regarding the socioeconomic development of all counties and localities.

Next, Nicolae Ceausescu referred to a series of routine tasks of the party bodies and organizations, of the managements of ministries and central institutions, of economic units regarding the exemplary fulfillment of the plan in industry and construction, the carrying on of farm operations at the appropriate time and in good conditions with a view to attaining all the objectives under the five-year plan.

In conclusion, Nicolae Ceausescu underlined the necessity of firmly applying the orientations of the Twelth RCP Congress regarding the international activity of the party and state, the firm implementation of Romania's foreign policy of friendship and collaboration with all the socialist countries, of peace and understanding with all the nations of the world, of cooperation with all the advanced forces everywhere for building a better and juster world, for enabling all the peoples of the world to develop freely along the road of peace, prosperity and progress.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS SDUP PLENUM 27 MARCH

AU271941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 " 27 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/3/1980--A plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front took place on March 27 in the afternoon under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. It unanimously adopted a joint resolution of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front regarding the results and the significance of the March 9 elections.

Stefan Voitec, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, proposed that the plenary meeting should recommend to the Grand National Assembly the reelection of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, to the high office of president of Romania.

The participants unanimously approved this proposal.

Then Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

The plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front unanimously adopted the proposals made by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party as regards the composition of the State Council, of the government and of the bureau of the Grand National Assembly, as well as the chairmen of the GNA standing commissions, proposals that will be submitted for approval to the first session of the Eighth Legislature of the Grand National Assembly.

SDUF Speech

AU311040 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Mar 80 pp 1, 3 AU

[Text of speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the plenary session of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF) in Bucharest 27 March 1980]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends, first I would like to express warm thanks to the SDUF National Council for proposing me to be reelected as president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

I also want to take this opportunity to express deepest thanks to all our people for the trust they have shown to the SDUF and to the RCP and the front's program in the 9 March election. This election was forceful proof of the unity of all our people with the party and within the SDUF and an expression of their resolute determination to implement the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. (loud, prolonged applause)

We have adopted the decision on the election. I deem it necessary to stress at this SDUF plenary session that we should view the election results as an expression of our people's trust in the SDUF candidates and their trust in the fact that, by intensifying the activity of all component bodies of the SDUF, the program we have presented to the country and the people during the election will be implemented.

The election forcefully demonstrates that all the citizens in our fatherland, irrespective of nationality, have pledged by their vote to resolutely implement this program; under it especially the SDUF organizations, all its component bodies and the deputies elected to the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and to the people's councils are dutybound to take such action so as to demonstrate through their daily work and activity that the tasks they have assumed and that the trust that has been bestowed on them are honorably met and that each individual at his workplace will do all he can to resolutely implement the 12th congress decisions and the decisions of the SDUF congress and the program we have presented in the election.

It is necessary for us to take into consideration that during the meetings and discussions in the electoral campaign, apart from the complete adherence to the country's domestic and foreign policy, numerous positive proposals were made regarding the improvement of activity in all sectors, of the organizational framework and management of localities, of socioeconomic units in our country. As you know, certain justified criticism also was made regarding certain shortcomings and drawbacks in our activity.

It is necessary for us to view the victory in the election not as the conclusion of our activity--while awaiting the next election--but as the beginning of the work we have to perform in the coming 5 years to implement the party program and to meet the proposals made by the masses of working people. I want to dwell on this because it is sometimes customary to view the end of such a large-scale and very successful campaign as the time to take it easy and believe that everything is all right. It is, indeed, all right; we enjoy the people's full trust, but we must demonstrate through our work that we deserve this trust: Let us act day by day, hour by hour that the resolute implementation of the 12th party congress program is insured. (loud applause)

It is necessary for us to make use of the democratic framework we have available in both economic and social life and in the political activity so as to insure the broad participation of the working people and of the fatherland's citizens in the leadership of all sectors of activity.

The socialist democracy we are building in our country, the broad democratic forms we adopt, including the creation of the SDUF, must permit permanent contact and vivid dialog with the citizens, with the working people regarding all problems of our society's development in the smallest detail. It is very important to discuss major problems of our domestic and foreign policy and, likewise, it is very important to hold discussions with the broad masses and to unite their efforts in properly managing and resolving the problems in each village, in each street, in each enterprise and each locality. In the final analysis, the problems concerning living and work conditions, the masses' participation in the society's leadership cannot be solved by adopting decisions of a general nature alone; with the direct participation of the masses of working people we must seek solutions to all problems, be they major or minor ones.

It is, undoubtedly, necessary to give priority to matters pertaining to our society's general development, to the development of the economy, science, culture and education and to improving the cultural level and socialist awareness of the broad people's masses, to improving their professional training and broadening their horizon of scientific and technical knowledge, because these are compulsory requirements for proper leadership, for their conscious participation in our society's leadership. It also is necessary for us to concern ourselves with day-to-day problems of interest to the working people and to each citizen. Let us improve our concerns with general interest, with implementing the socioeconomic development program by concretely resolving the problems of our people's life and work and the problems linked to constantly improving our people's material and cultural living standard. (loud applause)

We must never forget that the overall development, socialist and communist construction in our fatherland are especially designed to create conditions so that our people are able to fully enjoy the excellent achievements of science and human knowledge and the best things that have been created in the world and by our nation both in the field of general knowledge and in that of living and work conditions. This is the very essence of our socialist society and of socialism generally as was outlined by the classics, by those who believed that society must be changed--the society that was unjust and in many countries is still unjust for the great majority--and replaced by a better and more just society, a society of the majority in which the majority will be the leader and will make decisions to insure its well-being, happiness and independence! (loud, prolonged applause)

I am dwelling on this problem because the essence of our democracy is the very link, the direct link between the leadership, each party and state activist--from top to bottom, beginning with the republic's president down to the village mayor--and the working people, the citizens, in insuring a vivid dialog with the people and in resolving problems together with the working people's masses. It is not possible and no one should believe that he is able to be a good leader if he does not constantly take counsel with the masses of working people, if he will not depend on the masses of working people. Our party is strong, the SDUF is strong precisely because they are closely linked with the masses of working people. Our party will always act so that its policy will be the direct expression of the interests of all our socialist nation. (loud applause)

We are certainly obligated to firmly apply the foreign policy program, too, and the task assumed before our people to insure peace, to strengthen friendship and cooperation with other peoples to continuously develop our society and, at the same time, to achieve a world of social justice, of equality and completely equal cooperation among all nations in the world. Only under such conditions is it possible to resolve the major problems of the contemporary world, to insure a policy of detente, national independence and peace. At this first plenary session of the SDUF National Council and after the election I also want to reassert our party's and state's firm determination to do all they can to contribute to overcoming the state of tension in the international life, to resolving the complex problems of the present day world by political means and negotiations, to achieving a policy of detente, of insuring each nation's independence and a better and more just world on our planet. (loud, prolonged applause)

I would like to express the conviction that the whole of the [SDUF] National Council, all SDUF component organizations, will do all they can to implement the program voted on by all our people 9 March, thus insuring in the coming year our country's elevation onto new peaks of progress and civilization and the transition to a new quality in all fields, to a new quality of life and work, and Romania's transition to a new and higher development stage that will insure our firm advance in the direction of the most humane and just society, the society without classes and without oppressors, the communist society! (loud, prolonged applause)

Expressing thanks once again for the vote given the proposal for being reelected as president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I want to assure you, all SDUF organizations and all our people, that their will, the will of our people and nation will be my law, that I will always serve the party, socialism, the people, Socialist Romania's independence and sovereignty and peace and international cooperation! (loud, prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" All those present gave an enthusiastic standing ovation to the party secretary general and country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS WORKERS RECEIVE SALARY INCREASES

AU011035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 1 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/4/1980--Starting today, April 1, 80,000 people working in the post and telecommunication network benefit by higher remuneration as stipulated for the second stage of increased remuneration under the current five-year plan.

The application of a 10.6 percent average remuneration increase cumulated with the first-stage increase (1977-1978) will lead, in this sector, to a 28.1 per cent higher remuneration as to 1975. Over three millions of working people all over the country have benefited from higher remuneration so far, in the second stage of remuneration increase.

In the first stage of the programme of raising the standard of living for 1978-1980 which ended on June 1, 1978, three months earlier than initially envisaged, the working people in Romania benefited by additional incomes worth over two thousand million lei. Between 1975 and 1978, the real remuneration rose by 21.4 percent, the initial tasks of raising it under the 1976-1980 five-year plan being thus fulfilled in three years. In the second stage, i.e. between August 1, 1979 and December 1, 1980, the provisions of the programme of raising the standard of living will be implemented, the real remuneration in 1980 exceeding by 30-32 percent the level of 1975 as to 18-20 percent initially envisaged.

BRIEFS

NEW CEAUSESCU BOOK PUBLISHED--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/3/1980--The English, French, German, Russian and Spanish versions of the volume "The Development of Education, Science and Culture in Romania" has been brought out in Bucharest in the collection "The Socio-Political Thinking of Romania's President". Tracing the fundamental directions of Romania's development in the ensuing period, President Ceausescu attaches special importance to science, education and culture as important means able to enrich the treasury of knowledge, to efficiently influence nature and society. In the conception of Romania's president the general principle of unity between theory and practice is the base of a thorough and original understanding of the social role and status of science and education. This understanding materializes in the unity between education, research and production as a motive power of progress and socialist civilization, of the process of improving man and developing his personality. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 21 Mar 80 AU]

L'UNITA CITES BELGRADE SOURCE ON ASSESSMENT OF WORLD TENSION

LD291043 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 23 Mar 80 p 20 LD

[Ennio Polito dispatch: "Belgrade: 'We Are in the Front Line Among the Communists!'"]

[Text] Belgrade--"The rope is being stretched. As the FRG and U.S. elections approach, it will probably be stretched even further. But none of those doing the pulling wants it to break. So after the moment of greatest tension the blocs' structures will begin to stabilize and the time will come for negotiations on both old and new topics. These negotiations will of course be between the two major powers and be based on their own interests. Who will defend the interests of others? Nobody, unless people can defend their own interests."

Once again an authoritative Yugoslav representative assesses the international situation, as viewed from Belgrade, and the Yugoslav position in this context. Some weeks ago, more or less the day after Tito's surgery, it was observed here that none of the threats hypothesized by the Western press had taken shape and that Yugoslavia was taking its first steps in the "post-Tito phase" in a climate of confidence. What now? Can we talk in terms of a new phase?

Our interlocutor saw no particularly significant innovations on the strategic plane. His analysis was that "the two major powers' aspiration to create another split in the spheres of influence outside Europe is still present. They both declare themselves in favor of a resumption of the detente policy, but they obviously want to modify its contents. Neither of them has exactly defined what changes it wants to introduce. If you are looking for an innovation you could perhaps note that the USSR is more unsettled because its strategic assessments have not been confirmed. The opposition to its initiative both in Afghanistan and abroad has proved much greater than forecast. The initiatives taken in Europe could be designed to compensate for that imbalance."

On the other hand, the Western proposals for neutralizing Afghanistan are unacceptable to the USSR because their content has not been defined--that is, it has not been made clear whether the country should remain within the Soviet sphere of influence and retain the present regime.

This was the point at which the image of the stretched rope emerged, accompanied by the view of an "ideological offensive" carried out along various paths and in various forms within the international communist movement with the aim of "destroying the values of the 1969 Berlin conference" and "bringing back into line" anyone who views things differently. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia is a direct target and, so to speak, "in the front line."

"This summer will decide many things. Even if the rope is stretched to the limit, we will not remain silent. We have behind us the good experience of 1948, when we managed to form our party and society into an impenetrable bloc by publishing everything which Moscow said to us and all our replies and by drastically reducing the other side's maneuverability. As far as we are concerned, this is the only effective response in a situation which will permit no attenuation of divergences."

Belgrade backs the West European autonomist tendencies. As the rope stretches, the United States will demand increasing bloc discipline on specific issues, but those tendencies will not be eliminated. The same can be said of the Eastern bloc.

Nonalined Role

"As you can see, our outlook has not changed. Nor has our commitment to make nonalinement play an active role in the interests of all. But we also want to stress that we do not intend to repeat in that context a condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, but to give the movement a buffer role in the clash between the blocs. This is not easy, because each nonalined country puts its own specific interests first. And for that matter, this is understandable. We want to do our utmost, but we are not asking anyone to do the impossible. If Europe is walking on eggs, we do not see why the nonalined countries should do otherwise."

In the Yugoslavs' opinion, even Hanoi's criticisms of Belgrade's stance on the Indochinese and Afghan crises are part of the "ideological offensive" which is exploiting the great prestige earned by the Vietnamese within the international movement in their struggle over the decades against U.S. attack. Like other socialist countries, Yugoslavia supported that struggle at the time and stressed its great value. Against the Vietnamese communists' great merits, however, our interlocutor said, one must set the military interventions which the Yugoslavs reject in principle.

Next we talked about China. The first observation was that Belgrade does not share Beijing's "anti-Soviet stance" or the quest for allies among the imperialist powers linked to it. In fact, it supports and encourages the Sino-Soviet negotiations for normalization, as well as the "opening-up to the world and to the communist movement," in which he sees a "rationalization" of Chinese policy as a whole. As far as the USSR is concerned, it should start to regard China "as a future major power, as a future partner on an equal footing, rather than as a satellite." "We have explained to the Chinese that just as we deny the USSR the role of leading state, we deny it also to any other country. They, too, will have to adapt themselves to the plurality of roads to socialism."

Berlinguer's imminent visit to China is viewed positively, partly and above all because "it confirms the most valuable gain--the fact that differences are not and must not be an obstacle to normal and constructive relations." The visit, therefore, "is something which concerns the entire communist movement and will help eliminate dogmatic attitudes toward Eurocommunism."

My final question concerned the different approaches to the crisis adopted by Yugoslavia, on the one hand, and India and Algeria, on the other--a particular sense of urgency in the former case and a more relaxed attitude in the latter. There is nothing strange, came the reply, in the fact that India and Algeria, which are less exposed to pressure, have a different viewpoint on the defense of their interests and the interests of the nonalined movement. As for Yugoslavia, it is "the principal ball in the ping-pong match between the two major powers" and is quite determined to defend its sovereignty and independence.

"Only at first glance might we seem more nervous. In any case, has not everyone turned to Tito on his sickbed as the most authoritative and best qualified statesman to play this role? We must find the way out of playing the ball in a bipolar game and, at the same time, meet our commitment and the requests being made to us. We will do our utmost. And I can guarantee that all the men who forget our foreign policy have strong nerves."

CROATIA PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES YUGOSLAV POLICIES

LD272126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2035 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Zagreb--At a meeting chaired by Jakov Blazevic, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia today considered the development of the international situation and the international position and policy of our country.

During an exhaustive and comprehensive discussion, it was noted that the general world situation had deteriorated, especially during the recent period and that the manifestations of the use of force, interference and intervention were an expression of the contradictions and division between the blocs, which was causing the policy of detente to lag behind. It was noted that the bloc policy was increasing the arms race and world tension, while some of the main and basic crisis flashpoints, such as the Middle East, the south (?of Africa), and southeastern and central Asia, were not being resolved.

The establishment of new relations in the international economic order was at a standstill due to the obvious lack of readiness on the part of the developed countries to give up their privileged positions in international economic relations.

It was also stressed that the complex international situation, and the emergence of new crisis flashpoints, were having an unfavorable effect on the existing international dialog on international economic problems, arms control and disarmament processes. The UN General Assembly's special session on the economic problems of the present-day international community occupied a significant place in the affirmation of the nonalined and developing countries' concept concerning the establishment of the new international economic order.

The presidency stressed the need for constant work on further [words indistinct] building new economic relations and order in the world, which called for a more effective involvement of all self-managing sociopolitical, scientific and other subjects of society.

In this respect, the presidency called for fuller realization of the programs on economic relations with foreign countries in our republic's work organizations.

Expressing the interests, wishes and needs of the working people and citizens of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia voiced unreserved support for our country's efforts aimed at further strengthening the process of peaceful agreement-seeking the equal treatment of all peoples and countries in political and economic relations in the international community, for the purpose of realizing the original principles of nonalinement.

Also stressed was the significance of security and cooperation, especially in Europe, in the interest of which it was necessary to intensify efforts to prepare for the forthcoming conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as one of the important forms of relaxing world tension.

The stability and strength of Yugoslavia's international position, which is founded on the broadest cooperation with all countries on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference and full equality, have fully manifested themselves.

Stress was laid on the importance of the internal stability of our society on the basis of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, national equality and equality between the republics and the provinces as a permanent prerequisite of our unhindered and peaceful development and cooperation with all countries of the world. In this connection the presidency stressed that the programs and goals of economic policy, the general goals of the further development of self-managing socialist relations in the republic, and the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection represented the foundations of the further strengthening and affirmation of the Socialist Republic of Croaltia and of our country as a whole.

The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia assessed the activity of our workers on temporary employment and temporary residence abroad, and of our emigration in connection with the topical international situation.

The presidency also discussed the activity to date on changes in the constitutions of the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Croatia concerning the realization of Comrade Tito's initiative on the promotion of collective work, decision-making and responsibility in the delegate assembly system.

It was noted that intensive socio-political activity had started in the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and that in the course of this activity the working people and citizens of the republic had again voiced complete support for Comrade Tito's ideas and initiatives.

The presidency supported the basic orientation concerning the constitutional formulation of collective work and decision-making and expressed views which, in addition to the attitudes of the other socio-political factors, should be used during the preparation of the final texts of the draft amendments to the constitutions of the SFRY and Socialist Republic of Croatia.

MICO RAKIC DISCUSSES NONALINEMENT, INTERFERENCE

AU300945 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 80 p 8 AU

[Article by Mico Rakic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina: "Independent Force"]

[Excerpt] Regarded historically, the nonalined movement has, from its beginning, never forced such complex tasks as a review of the great results of its activities in the past decades and the implementation of the conclusions of the sixth summit in the context of the present world situation, and the creation of further steps in the nonalined policy at the same time.

The newly liberated countries, former colonies, have decided in favor of a policy of nonalinement. Resting on the original principles of nonalinement, they have succeeded more or less in overcoming the first stage of political stabilization, strengthening their independence, and to a large extent freeing themselves from the tutelage of former colonizers and from the political power model of the former ruling country.

Resistance to Subjugation

After this, their struggle for freedom and independence has continued, assuming new content and new dimensions. This struggle is marked by resistance to new methods of subjugation, new forms of monopoly made possible primarily by the tremendously large differences in the economic development of countries.

Problems of this kind are not undoubtedly linked with the increase of the moral-political force of the nonalined movement in the field of further national, economic, political and cultural emancipation of the newly liberated countries and peoples. The nonalined movement used to be ignored or underestimated by the traditional centers of world power. This is no longer the case. Now it is strongly respected by those same forces and centers.

But the essence of the policy of the big powers and blocs, or of the bloc orientations, regardless of their ideological veneer, has in fact always concealed a push to domination.

Socialist Orientation

On the other hand, at the same time the question of an accelerated economic development is now strongly becoming accentuated, being the basis of the next stage of political and economic stabilization of the nonalined countries. The new appraisals of the best, most economic ways of accelerated development are concentrated chiefly around the socialist orientation, and socialist methods of economic and social development. In this connection, it should be stressed that many countries following the nonalined policy have already taken and realized their first steps. These also are their first steps to socialism.

Indeed, there are many skeptics who doubt this or who are enslaved by the dogma that socialism can be really built only where a developed economic basis exists, where a developed workers class exists and where an organized communist or workers vanguard exists. When these criteria of an existing developed economic basis and of a developed workers class and an organized communist or workers vanguard are taken to be absolute, and when they are elevated to the level of a dogma, there are endless practical political consequences. Making these postulates, dogma, first of all, makes it possible for all systems moving past their own to be proclaimed revisionist, utopian, immature, noncapitalist and the like, or simply systems of the Third World, and that with time, when certain countries happen to be in the sphere of interests of those who make these classifications, all the prerequisites are being created for various forms of intervention in the internal life of these countries.

Pressure and Interference

It is ultimately irrelevant whether this is done under the label of fraternal aid or under the label of discrediting someone within the international workers movement, under the aspect of overt underestimation or under the aspect of pressure. What is most complicated in such a situation is the attempt to gradually win over certain subjective forces inside these societies that are seen as forces of real socialism, and through whom divisions and a kind of internal fraction of the movement are created according to a rather well-worn prescription, and this as a rule ends in negative consequences.

Not only political, but also purely legalistic formulas are used for intervention in the internal policy of nonalined countries, and even for subjugating them. This "innovation" is conditioned by practical reasons. While intervention in a country within a certain sphere of interests may somehow (although quite hypocritically) have been explained as "fraternal aid," "solving of problems within the family" and the like, such a formulation turns into a pure absurdity as soon as it is applied in countries outside this sphere. Therefore one resorts to legal ruses that are not unknown in history; such a formalistic legal interpretation of an international treaty is invented according to which, along with an appeal to the UN Charter, armed intervention may be presented as an act of assistance on the basis of an "appeal for aid" which does not even have to be made by an official government. Such legal formalism serves to cover up foreign intervention which may have limitless consequences.

The joint purpose of all these approaches is an attempt to call to life, within countries of a progressive socialist outlook or nonalined orientation that are not taken to be countries of "real socialism," at least a part of the political movement on the basis of the cliche that a certain movement is immature and utopian, and that the other is mature, real, "healthy," and so forth. In this way an importation of ideology is actually being carried out and certain subjective forces are being won over, and this at a given moment may be linked with postulates about endangered achievements, reactionary regimes and all the rest that should justify foreign indoctrination or even foreign intervention.

Weaknesses of Dogmas

Out of idolatry to ideological a priori thinking, or as slaves to a dogma, some theoreticians call these systems in nonalined countries undifferentiated, noncapitalist, nonexploiting and so forth. Sometimes they attempt to explain this phenomenon of nonalined countries with a socialist orientation as a correlation between nonalinement and socialism, and between the nonalined movement and the workers movement.

Essentially it is a matter of the contemporary world offering new examples of the movement to socialism, which cannot be ignored because they cannot be included in conventional theoretical schemes and dogmatic criteria on the building of socialism. These examples only go to confirm that the variety of roads to socialism is a legitimate and inevitable phenomenon.

Defines Nonalined Movement

AU3111448 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 80 p 9 AU

[Article by Mico Rakic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina: "Along the Roads of Nonalinement: Solidarity Without Conditions and Limitations"]

[Excerpts] The nonalined movement wants to build relations and solidarity with all countries as well as possible support for them without any conditions and limitations. In accordance with the logic of the continuity of the revolutionary liberation process, this support must also be complete today and must assume the form of mutual respect and cooperation between independent subjective factors on the basis of equality, partial support, that is support for individual principles or even only for individual actions of the nonalined movement, is possible but a support of this kind is usually an expression of limited bloc interests and a product of a temporary relationship of forces rather than of any long-term orientation.

The nonalined movement is characterized by an ideological pluralism but the differences of this kind do not hamper the progressive orientation and unity of action of that movement. The movement's member countries base their actions on the principles that represent the highest expression of their common interests and their accords on democratic common views and actions.

In accordance with the logic of the liberation process, the nonalined countries aspire to a progressive transformation of the forms of internal authority. The broad social basis of anticolonial and liberation revolutions from which these countries have emerged also leads them in this direction.

Following the anticolonial and anti-imperialist revolution, it was possible to notice in some of the newly liberated countries a state of a collective revolutionary awareness that was accompanied by the phenomena of revolutionary enthusiasm. This was a direct emotional awareness that had not as yet reached the level of rational categories because in its anti-imperialist orientation and completely justified hatred for everything that imperialism had brought, it had created a hot emotional ground on which it was very easy to graft various ideologies of salvation coming from the other side, especially because the socialist countries had selflessly helped the anticolonial liberation struggle of peoples and because socialism had become a universally accepted aim of progress.

In the context of this euphoria it was very easy to suggest to the revolutionary masses that salvation is on the side that is opposed to imperialism, in a certain model of socialism, and at that stage to present that model as the Messianic way out of the vacuum created as a result of the anti-imperialist liberation revolution.

Change of Domination

A realistic question can be asked in this connection: Can the liberation from the domination be sought in the sphere of another domination even though the latter is wrapped--generally speaking--in a positive ideological system, in the sympathies resulting from assistance in the struggle against imperialism and so forth, but in fact sometimes holds within itself quite different categories of practice and rather frequently also open repression?

Without Any Monopoly to Progress

The nonalined movement and policy call attention to the fact that no country or movement in the world has the monopoly on progress. In the same way it must be also emphasized that the widely spread socialist awareness and practice in the world are not identical with the awareness and practice in the territory of a certain number of socialist countries.

Socialism, as an idea and a practice, already has a much wider significance. Furthermore, the current practice of socialist countries does not provide in advance progressive models in every respect. The principles of nonalined policy are often a correction of negative phenomena in the relations between some countries that had carried out an indigenous socialist revolution. This correction involves the efforts of nonalined countries to eliminate various forms of inequality, limitation of sovereignty, mutual intolerance and even armed conflicts between socialist countries.

The nonalined policy proceeds from the view that these are contradictions of the contemporary world that must not be disregarded but must rather be patiently resolved.

And even if these contradictions and deformations did not exist, it still would be objectively impossible today to consider only a certain definite number of socialist countries as the example to be followed and as the forward force of progress in relation to the nonalined movement because today socialism, as an idea and practice, has no ideological limitations, no historical borders or territorial barriers and no model that has been created once and for all.

The nonalined movement cannot be defined merely as a political entrance hall to socialism or to the classical workers movement. It is in itself an essential complementary factor of progress today and thereby also a factor of the further development of the socialist idea and practice in the entire world.

In this context it also is necessary to call attention to the untenability of the thesis of a natural alliance between the socialist and nonalined countries. The fact is that that thesis a priori proceeds from the viewpoint that today the nonalined movement is one thing and the orientation to socialism something quite different. This thesis suggests a difference in the historical level that can be eliminated through the natural alliance and through the introduction of an awareness from outside in order to insure that the nonalined countries will reach so-called real socialism. For this reason the nonalined movement's progressive orientation is acknowledged to exist only to a certain extent and under certain conditions that imply anti-imperialist orientation and "natural alliance" as well as the adoption of the classical system of categories and traditional socialist norms. It is not understood that in the future socialism, as revolutionary practice and as a living scientific idea, will become the same with socialism as a world process only when the socialism of a majority of countries develops in accordance with their specific conditions and requirements. This is the first and only possible foundation for mutual compatibility, association and complementary character of socialism as a world process on the one hand and the nonalined movement as a progressive movement for the building of a better world on the other.

DAILY REJECTS FOREIGN ATTACKS ON SFRY'S NONALINEMENT

LD292239 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 29 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia continues strict towards itself, ready to understand others and open to well-meaning cooperation. Yugoslavia endangers no one and it asks for no one's protection, the Belgrade daily EKSPRES POLITIKA writes today in a commentary about Yugoslavia today at the domestic and international levels.

The daily sets out that Yugoslavs have spontaneously manifested their commitment to their country and Tito, EKSPRES POLITIKA writes. The spontaneous manifestations of the Yugoslavs commitment have even more discouraged the few among them who are not for self-management and independent socialist Yugoslavia.

EKSPRES POLITIKA writes that Yugoslavia's many sincere friends worldwide do not hide their dissatisfaction with attempts to deny, at least verbally, Yugoslavia's and Tito's contribution to the emergence and development of the non-aligned movement, a movement struggling for human happiness.

The Belgrade daily cites numerous articles in the foreign press, articles condemning and rejecting the insinuations published in the Vietnamese press and carried also in the East European press about Yugoslavia's alleged inconsistency in the non-aligned movement.

Some who think in bloc terms, the daily writes, are evidently bothered by Yugoslavia's clear commitment against intervention and interference, including those in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, and against all other forms of interference in the affairs of sovereign states.

Attacks on Yugoslavia, however, "rebound off the Yugoslav impenetrable rampart built on its internal unity and international prestige."

Yugoslavia continues a steadfast, sovereign, united non-alined and democratic country and Yugoslavs [are] able to preserve what they have, EXPRESS POLITIKA writes.

TANJUG NOTES 'NEW ELEMENTS' IN SOVIET-PRC RELATIONS

LD312021 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (TANJUG)--After the stay of Mikhail Kapitsa, the Soviet emissary, in Beijing, analysts here notice some new elements in relations between the two states that were not recorded in the past twenty years.

The mission of Mikhail Kapitsa, qualified as a "private visit", was successful, it is claimed in sources close to the Soviet Embassy in Beijing. At the same time, Soviet analysts record also positive evaluations about the internal development in China since the 3rd and, particularly, since the 5th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Observers here also draw their attention to evaluations of the Soviet Union carried just at the time of the Kapitsa stay by the Chinese review A HUNDRED OF SCHOOLS IN ARTS AND LITERATURE, an issue wholly devoted to the problems of Soviet literature. Things said in this review amount to a full turn in relation to the so-far stands on the degeneration of the Soviet system into a revisionist system.

"A majority of comrades think", the review writes, "that the Soviet Union conducts a policy of aggression, expansionism and hegemonism as well as that its internal policy is in essence a socialist policy and that there have been no essential changes in relation to the Stalin period." This fact is indicative of the essence of the Chinese-Soviet dispute being not in ideological differences but in different state interests which manifest themselves in foreign policy today.

The thesis saying that the internal Soviet system is in essence a socialist system indicates at the same time that the Chinese are ready to apply a new criterion on different roads and models of socialism--to all countries.

These two elements, at least, open up new spaces for studying relations between the two powers and, maybe, for a renewal of their broken-off dialogue.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR WRITERS UNION

LD312144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Skopje--A plan and protocol on cooperation between the Writers Federation of Yugoslavia and the Writers Union of the USSR for 1980-82 were signed at the Writers Society of Macedonia in Skopje today. The cooperation plan was signed by Dimitar Solev, member of the Presidium of the Writers Federation of Yugoslavia and chairman of the Writers Society of Macedonia, and by Vuk Krnjevic, secretary of the Presidium of the Writers Federation of Yugoslavia. On the Soviet side the plan for cooperation was signed by Ashkat Mirzagitov, secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers Union and chairman of the Writers Union of the Bashkir ASSR, and by Valentin Kotkin, secretary of the Commission for International Relations of the USSR Writers Union.

At the same time a protocol on cooperation for this year was signed. It lays down the cooperation between the writers of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and Soviet writers at international literary conventions in Yugoslavia and in the Soviet Union, participation at bilateral gatherings and study trips by Yugoslav and Soviet writers to each other's country.

In their speeches appropriate to the occasion of signing the plan and protocol for cooperation, both the Yugoslav and the Soviet representatives pointed out the fact that the plan had been enriched with numerous specific activities. The signing of the plan and protocol was attended by representatives of the cultural and social life of Macedonia and Skopje as well as by representatives of the Soviet Embassy.

SFRY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD311638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1156 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and permanent representative of the SFRY to CEMA, has left for Moscow. From 1 to 3 April this year he will take part in the 94th session of CEMA Executive Committee, in accordance with an invitation which was sent on the basis of the 1964 agreement between the SFRY Government and CEMA.

According to the agenda which has been announced, the Yugoslav delegation will take part in discussing questions of cooperation in the sphere of engineering, especially in connection with the production of up-to-date machine tools, in which both Yugoslav industry and that of the CEMA member countries are interested.

LCY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR TALKS WITH CPSU IN MOSCOW

LD311640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--An LCY study delegation, led by Tome Momirovski, member of the LCY Central Committee, left for Moscow today. The delegation is to visit the Soviet Union in the context of a program of cooperation between the LCY and CPSU, and it will acquaint itself with the Soviet party's policy in the sphere of culture. The delegation was seen off by Dusan Lazic, head of the LCY Central Committee Presidium international cooperation section.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY ASSESSES RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA

LD312108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1238 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The Commission for International Relations of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia today made a positive assessment of the efforts for the further development of good-neighborly relations with Austria which are based on the principles of mutual respect and equality. Yugoslav-Austrian cooperation is in constant ascent, bilateral relations have received a stimulus, too, and in the assessment of the commission there is a similarity of views on many problems pertaining to international relations. The commission expressed its confidence that the attained progress in the development of mutual cooperation was also an encouragement for a constant and constructive dialog which will lead to a faster solution of some outstanding questions. Among these, priority goes to safeguarding all the rights of our national communities in the neighboring country.

In the assessment of the members of the commission, Yugoslavia is genuinely interested in the further development of Slovene and Croat national communities in Austria. Consistent and comprehensive insuring of the right of both national communities arising out of the Austrian state treaty continues to be the basis on which the Slovene and Croat national communities in Austria can build their national identity and all-around development of their culture and of other conditions of their social life and economic position.

This is why Austria must fulfill all its obligations stemming from the Austrian state treaty, and do so in an equal dialog with minority organizations, and in this way insure the solutions which will be acceptable to national communities themselves. These agreed solutions of the outstanding issues, noted the republican assembly commission, would contribute to the further consolidation and enhancement of good-neighborly relations and to mutual trust and friendship.

KOLISEVSKI CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION ON TITO'S BEHALF

LD282031 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1950 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 28 (TANJUG)--On behalf of Yugoslav President Tito, Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski today sent a telegramme of congratulations to President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion of his re-election as president of Romania. "On this occasion, we would like to express our deep conviction that relations of good neighbourliness and comprehensive cooperation between our two countries will continue developing successfully, thereby contributing to equitable international cooperation, peace and security in Europe and the world," reads the telegramme.

KOLISEVSKI GREETS PAKISTAN'S HAQ ON TITO'S BEHALF

AU222018 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Mar 80 AU

[Text] On behalf of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent greetings to Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on its independence anniversary. In his telegram, Lazar Kolisevski expresses his conviction that the comprehensive traditional friendly relations and cooperation between the two nonalined countries will continue to develop in the interest of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Pakistan and in the interest of strengthening the policy of nonalinement in the world.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN KOSOVO, COMING TRIAL ASSESSED

AU312157 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Mar 80 p 8 AU

[Ranko Cukic and Zujnel Zejneli report: "Impressions From Kosovo: What Is Sought Is a Name for--Successes"]

[Excerpt] Pristina, March--On the Eve of a Trial

Conversation is provoked when one begins to talk with the people of Kosovo about the political situation in the province. Few of them fail to stress that a trial of a group of some 50 people, charged with activity against the people and the state, is due to begin here. What is involved are nationalists from the ranks of the Albanian nationality who in an organized manner, in various localities of Kosovo, disseminated hostile slogans and pamphlets, spread lies about Yugoslavia and its system, advocated irrendestist positions in relation to our country. It can be assumed that these outbursts, during the past year, introduced restlessness into the political life of Kosovo, and in some places also gave birth to a lack of confidence in the vast majority of honest members of the Albanian nationality who are unreservedly devoted to Yugoslavia. Nationalists of other hues also raised their voices and ascribed much greater dimensions to the outbursts than there actually were, proclaiming that everybody here is "anti-Serbian," and rumors about alleged emigration of certain prominent political workers and the arrest of certain military leaders because of alleged treason were also not missing, and all of it, naturally, has turned out to be a notorious lie.

It is not customary and therefore not necessary to discuss further the aforementioned excesses before the trial. It is perhaps sufficient to say that the people and communists of Kosovo have already pronounced their clear and open verdict to this group of trouble-makers. They did it in this way: They have, perhaps more quickly than elsewhere in the world, detected and seized their leaders. And what has been established so far: Among those arrested there are 19 former prison inmates, some of them are former COMINFORM supporters, while their main "field of activities" were village and school youth because, despite their efforts, they could not obtain any support at the university. They also shunned the communist families. It is not necessary to especially stress that they received support and assistance from abroad.

And although the prosecuting organs were quite sufficient to cope with this "danger," the case served to carry out a complete political mobilization. As we have heard from responsible people in the republic, these occurrences and their proponents and initiatives were discussed at many public meetings. A broad public political dialog began, primarily with educational workers and young people. The success was complete. There were parents who demanded at the meetings the strictest possible punishment for their arrested sons. The trial will certainly be held with special security measures because the possibility is not ruled out that someone from the mass of people might try to settle accounts with the accused himself.

With One's Heart for Yugoslavia

And again, regardless how strange it may look to some people, conclusions can be drawn from this event about a true unity of the peoples and nationalities in Kosovo, about the strength of the League of Communists, about the fateful linkage of this province with the other parts of Yugoslavia. The very fact that the enemy's attempts did not meet with broad support among the Albanian masses demonstrates that the adherence of the Albanians to this, and such as it is Tito's Yugoslavia is a lasting and indestructible orientation. There was no meeting at which it was not insisted that the protagonists of the disorders be tried severely, but also that the others, who will not appear in the dock but who were linked with this "deed," should be politically marked and should continue to remain under the vigilant attention of the social forces so that no new opportunity will be given to them for roaming.

In Kosovo these days, we have witnessed to what extent Comrade Tito's illness saddened the hearts of the Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and all others who live in this area. Numerous successful tests of the people's readiness in all-people's defense and self-protection were carried out. Production and social competitions are being held in many work collectives. There are fewer violations of work discipline, less absenteeism. The party organizations are flooded with applications for admission of new members, more young people from the ranks of the Albanian nationality than ever before are registered for military schools. These manifestations, which are only a few of a number of them, sufficiently speak for themselves.

Here it is added that the latest statements of high leaders of the People's Republic of Albania on the need to develop cooperation with Yugoslavia, to respect its independent and nonalined position have met with very favorable reaction in Kosovo. There can be no doubt that such a development of good-neighborly relations, along with full respect and consideration, has favorably influenced the relations among the nationalities in Kosovo, too, as well as wider afield. It is another impetus for a more comprehensive emancipation of the Albanian national in Yugoslavia.

KOSOVO LC SESSION OUTLINES TASKS IN PROVINCE

LD282006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Pristina--The realization of a considerably more rapid, dynamic and stable socioeconomic development of Kosovo in the next medium-term period represents a priority socioeconomic and political task of the League of Communists and all the subjective forces in the province. This development will be insured by reducing the gap between the level of development of the province and the average level of development of the country as a whole, which will contribute to the more successful resolution of real economic and social contradictions.

The topicality and significance of this task were emphasized today at the session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, chaired by Mahmut Bakali, which considered the ideo-political foundations of the socioeconomic development of the province in the next medium-term period.

The report on this was submitted by Predrag Cuckic, member of the provincial committee Presidium. He stressed that the level of development of the production forces achieved in the country and the province and the existing economic and other potentials represented the basic factor of the more rapid development of Kosovo in the next plan period. The initial assumption for such a development of Kosovo is the total dynamic and stable development of the whole of our country, all our republics and provinces, developed and underdeveloped, just as the more rapid development of Kosovo is an important assumption for the successful development of the whole of the country.

Describing the great reserves of coal, energy and raw materials as a vital factor of the more rapid development of the province, Cuckic stated that it is essential to make greater use of this wealth in the future for the needs of the country by means of resources invested by the associated labor of the republics and (the Province of) Vojvodina. Industry should be the backbone of the entire economic development of Kosovo in the next medium-term period. In this connection, Cuckic said, there will be no hesitation in pressing for the more rapid development of those processing sectors which insure the highest income and provide scope for rational employment, which is of particular interest with regard to the development of the province and is one of its goals.

At the end of his report, Predrag Cuckic emphasized the obligation of all the organizations and leaderships of the Kosovo LC to concern themselves constantly with questions of stabilization and self-managing relations and to strive energetically for the elimination of all the shortcomings which have hindered the realization of the planned rate of development.

The first participant in the discussion at today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, Nazmi Mikulovc, pointed to the need for more harmonious development and assimilation of mining and metallurgical capacities in the province. Muhamet Mustafa, the next speaker, emphasized the role of LC organizations in [words indistinct] and early adoption of development plans. Citing examples from the Gnjilane municipality, Redzep Hamiti underlined the significance of good current economic activity and economic stabilization for more rapid development in the future. In the view of Svetislav Jaksic, it is essential that orientations on the use of large reserves of lignite should be set out right now for the coming medium-term period. Emphasizing the need for more harmonious regional development within the province, Reza Sapundzija said that special attention should be devoted to the least developed municipalities. Muhamet Sabani, Jakup Sabani and Aslan Skenderi spoke about the role and significance of agriculture in the overall development of the province.

After the discussion, in which Sacir Hasani, Rabije Bajrami, Hadije Maljoku and Ali Sukrija also took part, the provincial committee adopted the ideopolitical bases of Kosovo's socioeconomic development from 1981 through 1985. The aims, concepts and orientations contained in this document were also endorsed fully in the broad public discussion which preceded today's session.

DJURANOVIC, IKONIC PAY WORKING VISIT TO SLOVENIA

LD312120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1937 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, paid a working visit to the Socialist Republic of Slovenia today.

They discussed topical questions of economic development and current economic policy in the light of stabilization measures. Taking part in the discussion were Viktor Avbelj, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia; Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the republican executive council; Mitja Ribicic, president of the Slovene Socialist Alliance republican conference; Vida Tomsic, member of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia, and others.

Within the ambit of these problems views were exchanged on the measures which Slovenia is taking for the realization of stabilization of the united Yugoslav market. As noted in the statement issued by the republican committee for information, the conversation also referred to current questions pertaining to the field of international relations and foreign political activity of Yugoslavia.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF MAMULA HOLDS TALKS IN SARAJEVO

AU301335 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Text] Sarajevo, 26 March, TANJUG--Today Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, received Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and a group of generals and high officers of the Yugoslav People's Army. Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, held a long talk with Adm Branko Mamula on defense preparations and the development and system of all-people's defense in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Within the framework of his regular activity today the chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, together with a group of generals and high officers, also visited the command of the Sarajevo military district and some units of the Sarajevo Garrison.

Lt Gen Milan Acic, commander of the Sarajevo military district, and Col Gen Mirko Vranic, commander of the Bosnia-Hercegovina republican territorial defense staff, informed Admiral Mamula of the results in the combat training of units and commands.

The high military leaders also visited the Zrak work organization where Esref Korjenic, president of the managing committee, informed them on the development of self-management and the production achievements of this working collective. The guests toured the production plants of this work organization.